FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 29, 1840. [NO. 1182]

EDITED BY
E. J. Hale & E. S. Zevely.
PUBLISHED BY E. J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC.

A NEW SUPPLY, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 20.

Garden Seeds.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of *GARDEN SEEDS*, grown by D. Landreth, Philadelphia, warranted to be of the crop of 1839. For sale by
S. T. HAWLEY.
January 15, 1840. 80-6w

E. J. HALE having declined keeping Garden Seeds this year, persons will please apply as above.

Mills & Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following Property:—

One SAW and one-third of another Saw, one mile below Daniel McNeill's Bridge, on the Lumberton Road, on Big Rockfish Creek. Also,

About 4000 Acres of Land, on both sides of Big and Little Rockfish Creeks. A large proportion of the Land is well timbered. The Mill is an eligible situation for a Cotton Factory, and abundant water could be spared from the Saw Mill to put in motion 20 000 Spindles.

The above property is offered at private sale until the 15th February, 1840; and if not sold previously will on that day be offered at Auction.

Any information relative to the property will be cheerfully given by Col. J. Black or Colin McRae Esq.
WM. R. CARMON.
Cumberland County, Jan. 21. 81-4t

FEMALE SCHOOL IN PITTSBOROUGH.

MISS MARIA J. HOLMES'S School will be opened in Pittsborough on the 1st day of February next. She has procured the services of a competent assistant in the School, and will give instruction to a few young girls in the ordinary branches of English education, viz: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric, and other branches that may be desired.

Tuition for Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography, Eight Dollars per Session of twenty-one weeks.

For the above, with History, Botany, Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric, Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per Session.

Miss Holmes will take a few girls to board at $10 per month, including all expenses. Tuition and board in all cases paid in advance.

Board in other respectable houses at the same rates. If desired, Instruction in French, Latin and Music on the Piano Forte will be given, at $10 per Session, for Latin or French, and $25 per Session, for Music on the Piano Forte.
January 18, 1840. 81-4w

BOYD'S HOTEL,
(FORMERLY NORRIS'S.)
Sign of the Buck,
CORNER OF KING AND GEORGE STREETS,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel tenders his thanks to those who have already patronized him, and informs his friends and former patrons of the House, that the whole establishment has recently undergone a thorough repair, and that he is now fully prepared to receive all who may feel disposed to stop with him at the "Old Stand" so well known by persons visiting the City. Every exertion will be made to give satisfaction to all who may call on him.

STABLES sufficient to hold 40 or 50 horses.

Just give him a trial and judge for yourselves.
J. D. BOYD.
January, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

Neill McMillan *vs.* Real Estate of Daniel McMillan, deceased.

[PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McMillan, one of the heirs at law of Daniel McMillan, dec'ased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident personally to appear at our next Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in December, Anno Domini, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.
January 14, 1840. 81-6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1839.

John Patterson *vs.* Duncan T. McArthur.
Daniel McMillan *vs.* same.
John McPherson *vs.* same.
William Allen *vs.* same.
Same *vs.* same.

[ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS.]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Duncan T. McArthur, the defendant in the above cases, is beyond the limits of this State, and the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or Judgment by default will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy the claims of the Plaintiffs.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in December, 1839, and 64th of American Independence.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr.
January 14, 1840. 81-6w

Just Received from the North,

PRUNES AND PALM NUTS,
Superior CIDER,
Do. Cider Vinegar.
DAVID SHAW.
Jan. 22, 1840. 81-3t

Just received and for sale,

100 CASKS fresh Thomaston LIME, (the casks large and in excellent order.)
10 casks superior Cheese.

And in Store,

A full supply of Sack and Turk's Island SALT; St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar; double and single refined Loaf and Lump ditto; best green Tick (or Rio) Coffee; Swedes and English Iron, of almost every size; Cut Nails, assorted, from 4d. to 40d., and five casks 5 inch Spikes, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold on favorable terms, for Country Produce, or on time for approved Notes, payable at Bank.
B. ROSE.
January 20, 1840. 81-3w

Received per Cotton Plant,

3 HHDS. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 casks Cheese,
10 half and qr. bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 3 ditto.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 16, 1840. 81tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, Mitchell's New GEOGRAPHY and ATLAS, said to be the best School Geography in print.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, deceased, at the December Term, 1839, of Cumberland County Court, all persons having claims against the said Estate are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the same.
JOHN W. SANDFORD, *Adm'r of Mrs. Catharine Cameron, d'c'd.*
January 20, 1840. 81-3w

WILLIAM WALLACE MACFARLAND, was born at or about Laurel Hill, Richmond county, North Carolina, and have lived on the premises for several years, but never have known Horatio Bates to have been engaged in the *Mercantile* business at the above named premises.
(Signed) WM. WALLACE MACFARLAND.
January 18, 1840. 81-w6

Taken up,

ON the 27th of November last, by Murdock McRae, a young sorrel HORSE, about five or six years old next Spring, and about four feet ten inches high, with a slim blaze in his face, and a small white spot on his hip; also a lump on his right shoulder, supposed to have been occasioned by the collar.—Valued at $40. The said Murdock McRae lives about 20 miles South of Lawrenceville, below Check's Creek and Jennings' Hill, or what is called the Rock Spring, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Allenton.
RICH'D STOKES, *Ranger.*
November 27, 1839. 81-3w

A Card.

THE Subscriber cautions the public against trading for a Note of hand made by him on the 23d day of December last, and payable to William Daniel for the sum of Four Hundred and Seventy-five Dollars, due the first day of October, 1840. The said Note was given for a Negro woman by the name of Tena, which said Slave is now advertised by Ann Murchison, of Marion District, South Carolina, as having been stolen by said Wm. Daniel.
ISAAC S. LEAVAN.
Wadesborough, Jan. 6, 1840. 80-4w

HORSES for sale

BY JOHN McARN, cheap if applied for in a few days.—

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, well formed, fine action, and superior bottom, gentle in harness, a good family Horse.

1 bay Horse, 5 years old, uncommon gentle and true, first rate action and bottom, a fine family Horse.

1 pair bay Horses, each 4 years old, gentle in harness, well formed, fast trotters.

1 grey Pony, 5 years old, a good racker.

2 beautiful blood Fillies, the pedigrees of which the following is a copy, signed by G. W. Rutledge of Tennessee, and certified by the Clerk of the County Court of Sullivan:—

STATE OF TENNESSEE, }
Sullivan County. }

This will certify, that the grey filly sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was 3 years old last June, and sired by the thorough bred horse Rockingham, one of the best bred sons of Old Sir Archy, and full brother to the renowned race horses Betsey and John Richards. The dam of the above grey filly was sired by Potomac, grand dam by Packolete, great grand dam by old Gallatin, the best son of imported Bedford, out of a Janus mare, &c.

Blountsville, Nov. 4th, 1839.—This is to certify, that the Black Filly Black Bird, sold by me to Dr. Hiram Dailey, was raised by me. She was 3 years old last May, and got by the celebrated Janus horse Sir Alfred. Sir Alfred is considered the best getter of quarter race horses that has ever stood in Tennessee. He is the most powerful horse I have ever seen. The dam of the above Filly was a well bred Janus mare, and ran many races when young successfully. She was 23 years old when she bred the above Filly, and I am of the opinion that this Filly will make as fast a nag for one quarter of a mile as has ever been raised in this country for many years. It has not been more than six weeks since she was first haltered and broke. She has never been run.
Fayetteville, January 14, 1840. 80tf

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., January 1st, 1840:—

Allen, Young, Sheriff.
Bennett, James, 1; Brooks, Alexander, 1; Brily, Wm. K., 1; Bennett, Newel, 1; Boggan, James, 1; Boggan, Cye, 1; Beverly, Jas., 1; Beverly, Nathan, 1.
Carpenter, W. L., 1; Chewneng, John, 1; Christopher, C., 1; Carpenter, Allen, 2; Cox, C. C., 1; Cason, Elijah, 1.
Dinwiddie, James, 1; Dixon, J. K., 1; Davis, John I., 1; Davis, Lawson, 1; Dunn, Joseph, 1.
Edward, Jesse, 1.
Flake, Jurdon, 1; Flirt, J. C. & Co., 1.
Garrett, John B., 1; Grady, Nathaniel, 1.
Henely, Nathan B., 1; Huglen, Philip, 1; Hammond, H. B., 1.
Lindsy, S. C., 2; Lockhart, Jacob, 1; Lockhart, Thos. J., 1; Little, Elisha, 1; Lessenbry, Matilda, 1.
Medley, Joseph, 1; McRae, Dan'l., 1; McLane, Dan'l., 1; Martin, James H., 3; McLendon, Edmund, 1; Murchison, K. B., 1.
Pearson, Mrs. Harriet, 1; Pugh, Wm., 1; Pratt, Chana, 1; Plunkett, Jas., 1.
Rutalls, Reason, 1.
Sanders, Wm., 1; Sanders, James, 1; Slack, Thomas, 1.
Troy, Wm. E., 1; Taylor, Gray, 1; Tilman, H. F., 1.
Waddill, Thos., Jr., 1; Webb, Wm., 1; Weed, Henry M., 1; Wright, John, 1.
Veal, Sarah, 1.
80-tf] W. B. McCORKLE, P. M.

Fresh Goods.

WE are now receiving a new Stock of seasonable GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Hardware and Cutlery,

Which we propose selling low for *Cash*, at wholesale or retail.
H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, January 8, 1840. 79-6w.

N. B. All persons indebted to us, either by note or book account, will please call and settle without delay.
H. & E. J. L.

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

19 HHDS. New Crop Surinam MOLASSES,
10 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
December 11, 1839. 75-*tf*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.
L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

GREAT STOCK OF BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his extensive stock of BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c., comprising all articles usually kept in a Book Store, purchased by himself for Cash in New York, and to be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
October 23.

NEW BOOKS.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA, new Edition; Chevalier's United States; Combe's Lectures on Phrenology; Walks and Wanderings in the world of Literature, by the author of the Bench and the Bar; Glimpses of the Old World, by Rev. J. A. Clark, of Philadelphia; Halleck's Fanny; Locke's Essays on the Human Understanding; Burr's Private Journal; Truth made simple, by Rev. John Todd; Tea and Coffee, by Dr. Alcott; Young Woman's Guide, by ditto; Masonic Monitor and Chart; Southern Harmony, &c. &c.
Received by
E. J. HALE.

Received per Cotton Plant,

20 CASKS CHEESE.
1000 sweet ORANGES.
20 dozen large Corn BROOMS.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
January 8 1840. 79-tf.

Wanted,

A LADY qualified to take charge of Hannah More Academy, in Duplin county, to whom a salary of $500 per annum will be given. Address the Secretary, or Postmaster at Screcta Post Office, Duplin county, N. C.
THE TRUSTEES.
December 21, 1839. 80-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber being desirous to remove South West, offers his HOUSE, LOT and FURNITURE in the town of Rockingham for sale, well known as a House of Entertainment. A bargain will be given, and payments made easy. For further information, apply on the premises to the Subscriber.
E. LOVE.
Rockingham, November 14, 1839. 72-3m

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2 500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells bought.
Fayetteville, October 30. 59-tf

Stoves and Stove Pipe.

THE Subscriber has received a larger stock of STOVES than ever before offered to the public, consisting of fire place and pipe Franklins; James' improved Cooking Stoves; 4 sizes Boiling Stoves; nine plate Stoves, with boiler and tea kettle on the top; six, seven and eight Stoves, suitable for Churches, Court Houses, Manufactories and Offices, of all sizes from 18 inches to 32 inches. Also, Box Stoves, all manufactured of best Pennsylvania Iron, recently selected by himself. Also, Stove Pipes of all sizes, which he is enabled to sell lower than ever before offered.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Work done at short notice.
JAMES MARTINE.
November 19, 1839. 73-3m

Land for Sale.

THE LAND belonging to the heirs of Thomas Hadley, dec'd, is offered for SALE. It lies in the County of Cumberland, on the River Road, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, and contains between 700 and 800 acres. It is well timbered. A very small proportion of the Land has been cleared. As to soil, it is not surpassed in fertility by any in the aforesaid county. It is first rate Corn and Cotton Land. Also, another piece within 3 miles of the Bridge, containing between 40 and 50 acres. Also, an improved LOT of ground in the town of Fayetteville. The several pieces of Land will be shown to those who wish to purchase, by those who live on and near the said Land. Those wishing to purchase, will please to address a line to the subscriber at Stantonsburg, containing their propositions, which will be promptly attended to.
THOMAS HADLEY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1839. 63-tf.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND
TOMATO PILLS,
(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)
A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
March 8, 1839. 36tf

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1840.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON LONG ISLAND SOUND.

In our last we gave a brief notice of this appalling calamity, embracing the substance of the few confused accounts which had then reached us. We now subjoin such further particulars of the mournful event as we have received, and which appears to be the fullest account we have seen in the papers.

After leaving her wharf at New York, the Lexington prosecuted her voyage until half past seven o'clock in the evening, when being between Eaton's Neck and Crane's Neck, a fire was discovered to have broken out near the smoke pipe, among some bales of cotton which were stowed near it, or to which, at least, the flames speedily spread. An attempt was then made to get out the suction pipe, and by means of water thrown from it on the flames, extinguish them; but these spread with such rapidity, that soon all access to the engine was impossible, and it continued to work for a time with fearful rapidity. Capt. Childs, it would appear, then determined to steer the boat for the nearest part of the Long Island shore, and he was last seen in the wheel-house at the helm. In fifteen minutes, however, the engine became immoveable; and the course of the boat arrested about two miles from the land. Here she continued to burn until about three o'clock in the morning, when what remained of her sank.

It were needless to attempt to describe the scene of agonized confusion which ensued among the passengers, and indeed all on board, as soon as the fire was discovered. No order was preserved, or any attempt made to preserve it. The life-boat, which was on board, was thrown over, forward of the wheel, was struck by the paddles, and broken to pieces. The Lexington had three boats besides, which were launched by the passengers while she was under full way, and immediately swamped. Some twenty of them who had life preservers about them, jumped overboard, and the rest were last seen as the flames drove them from the higher parts of the steamboat, clinging in clusters to the guard braces, where they hung, till all went down together.

Captain Hilliard, formerly of the ship Mississippi, and one of the passengers, escaped. When the progress of the fire was such as to leave no hope, the passengers commenced throwing the deck freight overboard, probably in the expectation that some parts of it would remain floating, and might be the means of saving some of them. Capt. H. assisted in throwing about ten bales of cotton overboard, and leaped on one of them. One of the firemen of the boat also succeeded in getting on the same bale, and these two, by means of a piece of board which they paced up, succeeded in keeping the bale head on to the sea until about four o'clock in the morning, when the bale capsized, but righted again with both of them on it. Until this time they had kept the upper parts of their bodies comparatively dry, but were now completely wet to the skin. And now the fireman began to despond, talked of his wife and children, told Captain H. that his name was Cox, and that he resided in Oak street, N. York. Captain H. endeavored to cheer him up, and at last lashed him to the bale, but at about eight o'clock in the morning he expired. At 11 o'clock Captain H. was rescued by Capt. Meeker, in the sloop Merchant, of Southport.

The same vessel also rescued Capt. Manchester, the pilot, and a fireman named Smith, who were each on a bale of cotton. The fireman says that soon after the fire was discovered, he sought refuge on the rudder, expecting the boiler would burst, but whilst there, two boys, who could not swim, entreated him to give them his place, which he consented to, on condition that they threw him a bale of cotton, which they did, and to which he swam. The boat then drifted some distance ahead of him, but when her upper works were burned, he again floated near her, and saw several of the passengers and crew on pieces of the wreck. They, however, all gradually became exhausted, and fell off.

Capt. Manchester, the pilot, adds little to the above particulars; he and the fireman last spoken of were badly frozen.

It is stated in some of the accounts, that the tiller ropes were burned. This is not correct. Captain Hillard says positively, that the boat answered her helm up to the time that her engine stopped, and that had she not had metal rods and chains connected with her rudder, it would long before have been useless. That she was provided with them is indisputable.

Passengers on board the Lexington.—The following list given by the New York Journal of Commerce comprises, including children, 72 passengers, only one of whom (Capt. Hilliard, of Norwich,) is known to be saved; and 33 persons attached to the boat, only two of whom are known to be saved. Total, 105. Known to be saved, 3.

Capt. Charles Hilliard, the only passenger known to be saved; Mr. Isaac Davis, of Boston; Mr. John Corey, of Roxboro', Mass.; Mr. Charles W. Woolsey, of Boston; Mr. John Brown, of Boston; Mr. J. Peter Felt, Jr., of Salem; Mr. Abraham Howard, firm of Howard & Merry, Boston; Mr. H. C. Craig, firm of Maitland, Kennedy, & Co., New York; Mr. Robert Schultz, New York; Captain J. D. Carver, of Plymouth, Massachusetts, of bark Brontes; Alphonso Mason, Esq., of Gloucester, Mass.; Mr. Charles Bracket, clerk to N. Bracket, New York; Capt. Foster, of Providence, late of the John Gilpin; Mr. Jesse Comstock, clerk of the boat; Mr. Robert Blake, of Massachusetts, President of Wrentham Bank; Mr. —— Fowler, of New York; Mr. William A. Green, firm of Allen & Green, Providence; Mr. Samuel Henry, firm of A. & S. Henry, Manchester, England; Mr. R. W. Dow, firm of Dow & Co., New York; Mr. Charles H. Phelps, of Stonington; the widow of Henry A Winslow, firm of Winslow & Company, of New York; Mr. John Winslow, of Providence, Mr. William Winslow, of do., father of the above. The three last mentioned persons were returning to Providence with the corpse of Mr. H. A. Winslow, who died in New York a few days since. Rev. Dr. Follen, Boston; Mr. John Brown, of Boston; Mr. Adolphus Harnden, superintendent of Harnden's express. He had in charge $20.000 in specie for the Merchants' Bank, Boston, and from 40.000 to $50.000 in bank notes. Mr. —— White, of Boston; Mr. Pierce, of Portland, mate of the Brontes; Capt. E. J. Kimball; Capt. B. T. Foster. These captains had recently returned after several years' absence, and were on their way to visit their families at the East. Mr. —— Everett, of Boston, returning from the burial of a brother, who died here last week. Mr. Royal T. Church, of Baltimore; Mr. Richard Picket, of Newburyport; Capt. Low, agent of the Boston underwriters; Mr. —— Ballou, or Bullard, of New York; Capt. Theophilus Smith, of Dartmouth, Massachusetts; Mr. Charles S. Noyes, clerk to C. B. Babcock, New York; Mr. Albert E. Harding, firm of Harding & Co., New York; Mr. John Hoyt, mail contractor; Mr. Henry J. Finn, comedian; Mrs. Russell Jarvis, of New York, and two children; Mr. John W. Keirle, of Baltimore; Mr. Weston, firm of Weston & Pendexter, Baltimore; Mr. John G. Brown, firm of Shall & Brown, New Orleans; Mr. Walker, of Baltimore, with Mr. Keirle; Mr. Stephen Waterbury, firm of Mead & Waterbury, New York; Mr. J. A. Leach, son of Leach & Lovejoy, Boston; Mr. E. B. Patten, New York; Mr. N. F. Dyer, of Pittsburg, formerly of Braintree; Mr. Nathaniel Hobart, of Boston; John Brown, a colored man; Mr. H. C. Bradford, of Boston, from Kingston, Jamaica; Mr. Charles Lee, of Boston; Mr. John G. Low, of Boston; Mr. John Lemist, Treasurer of the Boston Leather Company of Roxbury, Massachusetts; Dr. Jonathan Linfield, Stoughton, Massachusetts; Mr. Philo Upton, Egremont, Massachusetts; Mr. Van Cott, Stonington, Connecticut; Mr. Stuyvesant, of Boston; Captain Mattison; a gentleman, lady, and two children, who arrived from Philadelphia by the morning line, name not known; Mr. Robert Williams, of Cold Spring, New York.

Boat's Company.—Capt. Childs, Commander; H. P. Newman, steward; E. Thurbur, 1st mate; Mr. Manchester, pilot, (saved;) Job Sand, head waiter; Cortland Hemsted, chief engineer; Wm. Quimby, 2d do. Martin Johnson, wheelman. R. B. Schultz, George ——, Benj. Cox, and Charles Smith, (saved,) firemen; five colored waiters; Susan C. Hulcumb, chambermaid, colored; Joseph Robinson, cook, colored; Oliver Howell, 2d do. do.; Robert Peters, do.; eight deck hands; one boy, deck hand; two wood passers; bar keeper.

The Agent of the steamboat line in New York is of opinion that the whole number of passengers did not exceed 75 or 80; and the Pilot says he asked the Clerk on Monday afternoon how many passengers, and that he replied 70 to 75.

It was about eight hours after the fire commenced before the boat went down. The pilot says that, as late as midnight, half the passengers might have been saved, had assistance arrived. So we are informed by Capts. Jennings, of the sloop Ganges, who assisted in taking care of the pilot and fireman on board the sloop Merchant on Tuesday evening.

Her value is estimated to have been $50 000—partially insured. She had on board about 150 bales of cotton.

FROM THE NEW YORK SUN.

The Cause.—Since writing the above, we learn from a gentleman who came from Boston last week in this ill-starred steamer that the cause of this dreadful calamity is entirely free from mystery, and that it is doubtless to be attributed to the fact that means had not been employed to afford the machinery, &c. closely connected with the furnace any greater protection from the intense heat of the coal fires used in the furnace than was provided for the boat when she was built, or was necessary so long as the fuel used was wood. During the trip, our informant who has travelled much in steamers in every part of the Union, and in Europe, also, while standing by the furnace, first became aware of the fact that coal was used for fuel instead of wood.

He inquired of the firemen if any additional protection to the machinery had been made since the substitution of coal instead of wood; and being answered in the negative, he remarked to the firemen the necessity of making such additional protection, and explained to him the cause of the necessity. The fireman replied that he was aware of all that, and added, "We expect all to be burned up one of these days!"

NEW YORK, December 18.

The Steamboat Statesman, which was despatched to the scene of the conflagration of the Lexington, returned this morning. She brings five dead bodies but none were found living. She has collected a good deal of baggage, and many pieces of property strewn upon the Long Island shore. Her Captain states that Capt. Wm. Terrell, of the Sloop Improvement, was within four or five miles of the Lexington when she commenced burning, and thinks, if he had immediately repaired to her assistance he could have saved a great number of lives, and the reason he gives for not so doing is, that *he would have lost his tide over the bar.*—*National Intelligencer.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have taken the liberty of sending you the following "Enigma," which, although not original with me, may be a source of pastime to some of your readers, particularly those of the fair sex:—

"AN ENIGMA."

'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confess'd;
'Twill be found in the sphere, when 'tis riven asunder;
'Tis seen in the Eightning, and heard in the thunder;
'Twas allotted to man from his earliest breath,
It assists at his birth, and attends him in death;
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth;
In the heap of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost in his prodigal heir;
It begins every hope, every wish it must bound;
It prays with the hermit, with monarchs is crowned;
Without it the soldier and seaman may roam,
But wo to the wretch that expels it from home;
In the whispers of conscience 'tis sure to be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion is drown'd;
'Twill soften the heart, though deaf to the ear,
'Twill make it acutely and constantly hear;
But, in short, let it rest; like a beautiful flower,
(Oh! breathe on it softly,) it dies in an hour.
JUNIUS.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

MR. VAN BUREN—ABOLITIONISM—THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION.

The friends of the Administration, it is well known, were recently making a systematic effort in some parts of the country to identify Mr. Clay and Gen. Harrison with the abolitionists. There is no doubt in the world, of the Loco Focos' having originally preferred the charge of abolitionism against those distinguished gentlemen, solely for the purpose of preventing it from being preferred against Martin Van Buren. They wished to be beforehand with their political opponents in the fulmination of the charge, for they knew that abolition was the weak point, at which their own candidate was peculiarly vulnerable.—They were aware, and they are now aware, that, during the pendency of the Missouri controversy, the only occasion upon which the two great parties, the abolition and the anti-abolition parties have ever been arrayed in fierce encounter, the only occasion, upon which the Republic has ever needed the aid of all her true sons against the fell spirit of Northern incendiarism, Mr. Van Buren was among the foremost of the reckless and fiery fanatics, who raised their parricidal arms against their country, seeking, in open defiance of the Constitution, to give a deathblow to the institution of Slavery, with a full knowledge that the destruction of that institution must prove the destruction of the Union.

There are some Van Buren papers at this time, which, not daring to let their readers know, that Mr. Van Buren was an actor in that great and memorable Abolition movement, strenuously deny that he ever gave it the slightest countenance. We are credibly informed, that his electioneering partisans in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, and divers other States, boldly put forth the same denial whenever the subject is mentioned in their presence: they protest that the fanatical and treasonable proceeding in the Missouri case was viewed by Mr. Van Buren with as much horror as by any patriot in the whole country.

Having before us the documents for putting the matter to rest, we deem this a fitting time for their publication. First: we republish the Preamble and Resolution adopted by the N. York Senators in Congress, to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union except upon condition of her abolishing slavery within her limits:

Preamble and Resolution.

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of slavery in these United States, is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the Constitution of the U. States clearly gives Congress the right to require of New States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of U. States, the prohibiting of Slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed and our representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 29th day of January, 1820, the Senate took up the Resolution and passed the same unanimously the following Senators being present:

"Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bartow, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Ditmiss, Evans, Forthington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Loundsberry, McMartin, Moons, Mallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Rass, Rosencrontz, Skinner, Swan, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young—30."

Professor Holland, who, during the last Presidential canvass, was selected by the friends of the Administration to write the biography of Mr. Van Buren, was forced to bear witness to the correctness of this transcript of the New York Legislative records. Mr. Holland's leading object, through his whole work, was to make the hero of his story as palatable as possible to the South, yet he had not the audacity to think, for one moment, of gainsaying a record-proof. He admitted, that Mr. V. B. had been a supporter of the Missouri restriction. We quote from his volume the following direct testimony:

"The attention of the Legislature of New York was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, with the right to hold slaves, in the in the message of Gov. Clinton, at the opening of the session in January, 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution instructing their Senators and requesting the representatives of the State in Congress to oppose the admission, as a State, in the Union, of any Territory not comprised within the original boundary of the U. States, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission! The Senate concurred in this resolution without division or debate, and *among them Mr. VAN BUREN*, though it was not brought before the Legislature by his agency. Still he must be regarded as having concurred, at that time; in the sentiment of the Resolution then adopted by the Legislature."

There is another witness in the case, who ought to be, and unquestionably is, high authority with the friends of the administration—we mean Mr. Harris, the able Editor of the Nashville Union. That gentleman, while conducting a paper at the North where Abolitionism was less unpopular than it is here, bore the following testimony to the course of his candidate, Mr. Van Buren, not only in the Missouri controversy, but on several other occasions, which, though far less memorable than the Missouri case, afforded an equally favorable opportunity for the Northern fanatics to make a display of their incendiary principles. We quote from Mr. Harris's paper, the New Bedford Gazette, of November 2, 1836:

"In 1820, Mr. Van Buren voted that Congress had the *constitutional* power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the New York Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri."

In 1836, he says that Congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give free blacks the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

But, if all this irrefragable testimony is not sufficient to convince the friends of the Administration that Mr. Van Buren was a Missouri Restrictionist, we can introduce yet another witness, whose testimony they are not likely to gainsay—Mr. Van Buren himself. We have before us a letter from Mr. V. B., that not only discloses the part he acted upon the occasion in question, but shows that he was influenced in his treasonable course by some ulterior consideration, which, even in a letter to a confidential political friend, he cannot venture to speak of except in the dark and unequivocal language of inuendo. Do not the following words sound like the words of a conspirator!

"I should sorely regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King. We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest; and we must have no fluttering in our course. Mr. King's views towards *us* are honorable and correct. The MISSOURI QUESTION conceals, as far as he is concerned, no plot; and *we shall give it a true direction.* You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you, and you know what we then concluded to do. My "CONSIDERATIONS," and the aspect of the Albany Argus, will show *that we have entered on the work in earnest.* We cannot look back. Let us not, therefore, have any halting. I PUT MY HEAD ON ITS PROPRIETY."

If any of the Loco Foco Editors, after reading all this testimony in relation to Mr. Van Buren's course in the Missouri controversy, affect to doubt that he acted with the abolitionists and the enemies of the Union, they are guilty of the most absurd and contemptible hypocrisy. Mr. V. B. stands convicted by the very strongest of all possible testimony, Legislative records, the testimony of his biographer and his other leading friends, and, last not least, the testimony of his own letters. Many years have gone by, since the Missouri controversy was happily adjusted by the persevering exertions and the matchless eloquence of the immortal man, who then earned the glorious title of "the pacificator of ten millions of freemen," but it may be instructive to the politicians of the present day, to look back and recall to mind what were the views of the great prophets of Democracy in relation to the dark and fearful measure, of which Mr. Van Buren was the zealous and active advocate. We know that all the Statesmen in the West and South, without

distinction of party, and all the Newspapers in those sections of the country, without distinction of party, regarded and spoke of the conduct of the Missouri Restrictionists as open rebellion against the Constitution and the Union. Mr. Jefferson, in his emphatic language, denominated it "treason against human hope." We are indebted to the Richmond Whig for divers interesting extracts from the Letters of that great "Apostle of Liberty," forcibly portraying the feelings of abhorrence and dread with which he regarded the conduct of Mr. Van Buren and the other Northern conspirators:

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams.
DECEMBER 10th, 1819.

"The Banks, Bankrupt Law, Manufactures, Spanish Treaty are nothing. These are occurrences which, like waves in a storm, will pass under the ship. But the *Missouri Question* is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country, and what more, God only knows. From the battle of Bunker's Hill, to the Treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question," &c.

From Mr. Jefferson to William Short.
APRIL 13th, 1820.

"Although I had laid down to myself, never to write, talk or even think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri question aroused and filled me with alarm. I have been the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation, &c. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in history, as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors," &c.

From Mr. Jefferson to John Holmes.
APRIL 22, 1820.

"This momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment; but this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence."

From Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams.
JANUARY 22, 1821.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated. What does the Holy Alliance, in and out of Congress, mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? *And this, by the bye, is but the name of the case:* it is only the John Doe and Richard Roe of the ejectment. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with the unfortunate population, is, Are our Slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For, if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, within the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free," &c.

Such were the views expressed on all occasions by Mr. Jefferson; and what, let us ask, must now be his astonishment, if his great spirit still walks the earth, to see and hear one of the Missouri conspirators supported as "*the Northern man with Southern feelings*"—"*the especial champion of Jeffersonian Democracy?*"

Gen. Harrison made a most ardent and resolute opposition to the Missouri Restrictionists, and was, on that account, cast out of Congress by his constituents; and Mr. Clay, by exertions that have no parallel in Congressional history, crushed the conspiracy and saved the country; and is it not a political and moral outrage, that these men should be denounced as abolitionists, while Mr. Van Buren is sustained as the great hope of Southern institutions?

FROM OHIO.

Correspondence of the New York Express.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, 1840.

As regards Ohio, you may set the State down *certain* for the General. There is no earthly doubt of his obtaining its vote by at least 10,000 to 15,000. There never was a half of the enthusiasm in the cause of General Jackson, (who obtained the vote of Ohio,) as there has been since the nomination, and is now, for General Harrison.—Recollect too, that General Harrison had nearly 9,000 majority in Ohio in 1836 over Van Buren.

Indiana too, is equally *certain* for her Old Governor. All admit that he must have a *very large* majority in Indiana.

Of Illinois too, we have not a shadow of a doubt. The State will give its vote to the Old General.

From the Tallahassee Floridian of 11th inst.

We noticed some weeks ago the result of the fatal duel between Gen. Leigh Read and Col. Augustus Alston, in which the latter was killed. On Sunday evening last, Gen. Read while at the City Hotel, and about to take his place at the supper table was assaulted by Willis Alston, the brother of the deceased who arrived that evening from Texas, and shot through the body just above the hips.—Alston fired two pistols at Gen. Read, but the last missed. After receiving the shot, Gen. Read, armed with his cane and a small pocket pistol, pursued his assailant to the front door of the Hotel, where he fired, and it is said wounded Alston in the hand. As Gen. Read was falling in the arms of his friends, and staggering through the crowd, Alston returned and stabbed him severely in the abdomen with a bowie knife and again fled. Measures were immediately taken to effect his arrest, but without success. Although Gen. Read's wounds are exceedingly severe and dangerous we are happy to hear of the probability of his recovery.

"The Tallahassee *Star* of the 9th inst. says:—"Col. Fitzpatrick arrived on Tuesday, at St. Marks from Cuba, with thirty three blood hounds, and six Spaniards, their trainers and keepers. If these hounds are put into service, we have more confidence in the speedy close of the Seminole War than ever before."

The St. Joseph *Times* mentions that while the vessel was at sea, the cook having slaughtered a pig, the dogs excited by smell of the blood, broke from their confinement, drove the whole crew into the rigging, and kept possession of the deck for several hours before they could be pacified.

A letter from Sulpher Springs, N. C., to the Charleston Courier dated 16th inst. says that they have had a deepper snow there than has been known for forty years. It commenced on the 22d Dec. and continued (with an intermission of two) twelve days—the aggregate of which was 32 inches. The proprietor of the Hotel announces that he has stored a sufficient quantity of ice this season, to insure a *cool reception* to his Southern friends during the ensuing summer.

When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch; in our families, our temper; and in society, our unruly tongues.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"DEFINING POSITIONS."

The Editor of the Carolinian, last week, in the exercise of that candor which he claims, contrasts the opinions of Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison, apparently with the belief that all who may read them, will be satisfied of the superior claims of Mr. Van Buren to the favor of the people. He has, in all probability, convinced himself, but that his readers will deem his proofs and assertions satisfactory, we will take the liberty to doubt. I hope he will not take umbrage, if an humble observer of passing events should also undertake to define positions, and that too upon the authority of the Editor of the North Carolinian, which he, we think, will deem competent testimony. He says he has published over and over the political course of Mr. Van Buren, and he now publishes the *supposed* opinions of Gen. Harrison. I propose comparing the sentiments of the two as contained in the Carolinian:

Mr. Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1824 and 1828, the latter of which was most onerous and oppressive.	Gen'l Harrison voted for the Tariff of 1827 and of 1828.
He voted against the admission of any new States into the Union *without making the prohibition of Slavery therein an indispensable condition.*	He voted to admit a State (Missouri) into the Union, without the prohibition of Slavery.
He declared in 1836 that *he did not deny to Congress the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia.*	He denies the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery, without the consent of the slaveholding States.—*See Carolinian, Jan.* 11, 1840.
He *refused in* 1836 *to pledge himself to veto a law abolishing Slavery.*	
He opposed the United States Bank to establish a branch in Albany.	"He is generally admitted to be a Bank-man." (so says the Carolinian.)
He gave votes asserting the power of the General Government to undertake to	He is in favor of the Gen'l Government making Internal Improvements in the several States.
In 1826 he denied the power.	

It appears from the Carolinian's own showing, that Mr. Van Buren and Gen. Harrison are both Tariff men: that Mr. V. Buren is opposed to the admission of slavery into a new state, and that he is consequently an abolitionist. That Gen. Harrison is not opposed to it, and is therefore no abolitionist. That Mr. Van Buren is in favor of at least a branch of the Bank, and therefore a Bank-man in principle. Will the Editor show that "he has rigidly adhered" to it? Gen. Harrison is admitted (so says the Editor,) to be a Bank-man. Mr. Van Buren is put by his friend in the matter of Tammany Hall on the subject of Internal Improvement; Gen. Harrison is in favor of it.

We have thus, Sir, cast up the account of the Carolinian, and, mark you, these are the Editor's own assertions; and now we ask the South to look at the result, and say without prejudice which of these two men is more acceptible to them? Harrison's course has been straight forward, with an eye single to the good of his country, filling many important and responsible stations in the government with credit, honor and fidelity; fearlessly and candidly expressing himself in public and in private, upon all the great questions which agitated the country during his public career. He is undoubtedly the man for the South; he is a poor man, and this constitutes the great objection to him by the party in power. They hate the poor man who is striving to gain an honorable livelihood *in the service of the people by keeping a record of their Court of Justice.* The people create no office which is not honorable, and they who scorn and deride the incumbent, show by their acts, (notwithstanding their assertions to the contrary) that they are not the people's friends. They despise the petty "spoils" of a Clerkship of a Court, and deem no office worth having, unless it be attended with heavy spoils and little service, and that, too, not within the gift of the people. The patriotism of that party may well be doubted, when they scorn deserved merit in an humble sphere. But the intelligent and reflecting planters of the South will not be duped by such shallow reasoning, nor will they quietly submit to the victorious spoliations of the party now in power. They will never submit to such extravagant expenditures of the public money, nor will they to a free and voluntary gift of the public lands to the States in which the are situated. They will oppose the arbitrary stretch of executive power now exercised and attempted to be exercised. They will not sanction the tyranical act of depriving a sovereign state of her representation in Congress. And they will rise as one man, and declare the acts of the present administration revolutionary in their character, destructive of the best interests of our common country, and subversive of every principle of true Republicanism.

ROCKFISH.

Jan. 22.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Messrs. Editors: Having occasion to pass through Rockingham, in Richmond county, a few days since, an opportunity was thus afforded me of examining the Cotton Factory near that place; and as every species of internal improvement is very properly considered to be matter of public interest, I will, with your permission, give to your readers the result of my brief examination. On visiting it I was for a time at a loss which most to admire, the large and commodious four storied brick edifice that arose so proudly on my view, or the beautiful and advantageous situation on which it rests; for here, indeed, Nature and Art seem to have vied with each other for the palm of distinction. The stream which supplies the Factory, though small, is ever-during,—the almost never-failing nature of sand hill streams having passed into a proverb—and when we add to this a perpendicular fall of water of 24 feet, you may, perhaps, have some idea how admirably this site is adapted to the purposes to which it is applied. Above the Falls are dwo dams, on the upper of which are a saw and grist mill that are abundantly supplied with water from the same stream. The big wheel of the Factory is 22 feet in diameter, and is constructed on the most approved principles of Mechanics; so that the quantity of water required for the propulsion of the whole machinery is less than is essential to the purposes of our ordinary saw or grist mills.

The Machinery is from the workshop of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, and will not injure on a comparison with any machinery of the kind in the Southern States; and as a consequence of this the thread is of superior quality. The Company have received about 2000 spindles and 20 looms; of the spindles 1000 only are yet in operation; and preparation is making to commence weaving very shortly.

The operatives are principally white females. Applicants for employment are required to offer to the Board or Superintendent testimonials of good character; otherwise they are not received. The introduction of white labour into this establishment I look upon as a wise feature in the policy of the Board; since pleasant employment is thereby given to those who have but limited means of support, and the labour of others is rendered far more productive. Ten or twelve framed cabins have been erected on the eminence that overlooks the Falls, which are occupied by the operatives, and present every appearance of neatness and comfort.

The Factory is owned by a Company, and its business is managed by a President and three Directors, viz: Walter F. Leak, President; R. J. Steele, Wm. Powell and J. P. Leak, Directors. The Company was chartered with a capital of $50,000, which, I understand, is about the cost of the whole establishment.

Mr. Spears, a gentleman of the North, is the Superintendent of whose worth and intelligence the Board speak in the highest terms of commendation.

In concluding this brief and imperfect notice, suffer me, Messrs. Editors, to return my thanks to those gentlemen who so politely conducted me into the different apartments of the Factory, to whose kindness I am mainly indebted for the information above, and as a North Carolinian I wish them abundant success in their noble and praise-worthy enterprize.

VIATOR.

January 18, 1840.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MEETING AT WADESBOROUGH.

A public meeting was held at Wadesborough, in Anson county, the 14th inst., at which Col. Joseph White was called to the Chair, and John Grady, Jr. acted as Secretary. Col. White explained the objects of the meeting in a short and quite appropriate address.

Col. Thomas Waddill offered the following preamble, and a set of resolutions, which being read, Mr. Grady moved to strike out the resolutions all after the word resolved, and offered a substitute, which was accepted by Col. Waddill. The preamble and resolutions were then severally read, and unanimously adopted, as follows:

WHEREAS, in times like the present, of high political excitement in a contest for power between the sovereign people and their servants, it behooves every lover of the sacred principles bequeathed to us by the blood and treasure of our ancestors to be on the alert;—every freeman should be a sentinel on the watch tower of liberty. It is not difficult to perceive from the signs of the times that the enemies of Republicanism will make an agonizing struggle to Van Burenize North Carolina at the approaching elections:

Therefore Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that it is not only expedient, but we deem it absolutely necessary, in order to promote concord and insure concert of action, that there be a Convention held in Wadesborough, on the first day of May next, to be composed of not more than five nor less than three delegates chosen in each Captain's beat in the county, whose duty it shall be to select one candidate for the Senate and two for the Commons to be run at the next August election for members of the next General Assembly of North Carolina.

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend to the Whigs of the several beats in Anson county the propriety of selecting delegates in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That if the above contemplated Convention shall be properly constituted, that this meeting is pledged to support its nominees in opposition to all other candidates.

Mr. Grady then observed, that the labors for which this meeting was mainly convened had nearly come to a close; but there was another subject which he wished to bring to the consideration of this meeting;—he thought it a subject of no ordinary magnitude; for, from the present aspect of affairs, in his opinion it was one which ultimately involved the weal or woe of this great and happy nation. He then read a resolution, on which he asked the action of the meeting. On the suggestion of A. Myers, Esq., some slight alteration was made in the phraseology of the resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, in these words:

Resolved, That this meeting do cordially approve of the Harrisburg nomination, of Wm. H. Harrison of Ohio, and John Tyler of Va., to be (if not the most acceptable to us,) a judicious selection of candidates, the former to be run for President and the latter for Vice President of the United States; and that we most heartily pledge ourselves to co-operate with the Whigs of other States to sustain that nomination.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be sent to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, with a request to publish them.

JOSEPH WHITE, *Ch'n.*
JOHN GRADY, Jr., *Sec'y.*
January 14, 1840.

In Boston, the other day, a horse attached to a wagon ran away down a crowded street at a furious rate. A man named Guinea, at the imminent hazard of his life, caught and held to the animal till he forced him to stop. In return for conduct which had won the admiration of all beholders, the owner of the horse, the vehicle, and its contents, gave their preserver—*a quarter!* The Editor of the Transcript says "it is the first time he ever heard that a Guinea was worth only one and sixpence." Very good; but not equal to Burns's capital joke. He was passing along the quay at Glasgow, when one of the richest of the merchants fell overboard, and was about to sink for the last time when he was rescued by a daring young sailor. He was rewarded with a shilling, and the indignation was very general in consequence. "I hope," said the poet, "you will allow the gentleman to be the best judge of the value of his own life."

U. S. Gazette.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GEN. HARRISON VOTING TO SELL WHITE MEN!

As might have been expected, the Tory organs have revived all the old charges of 1836 against Gen. Harrison, with an inveteracy of rancor and disregard of truth, proportioned to their increased fears.—Among the rest, that of his having voted to sell white men for debt, so decisively refuted by him when in this City in the summer of 1836, has been hashed up anew, and it may therefore be proper to republish a correspondence which occurred upon this subject at the above time, between the Senior Editor of this paper and Gen. Harrison. We copy it as it appears in the last Madisonian.

Perhaps the most curious and conclusive argument in vindication of Gen. Harrison is, that at the period, he was in debt himself, and might have been sold under the law which the Tory organs describe him as wishing to pass!

Correspondence with Mr. Pleasants.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir: Your political opponents in the State of Maryland have, for some time, been actively urging against you a new charge—that of *selling white men*, which probably had no inconsiderable effect in the recent elections in that State, and which is evidently much relied upon to influence the approaching elections throughout the United States. I enclose you a paper (the Baltimore Republican) containing the charge in full, and I beg of you, as an act of justice to yourself and your friends, to enable me to refute a charge against the uniform tenor of your life, which, I am well aware, has been replete with instances of distinguished private liberality and public sacrifice.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, your fellow citizen,

JOHN H. PLEASANTS.

Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

RICHMOND, Sept. 15, 1836.

Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date. I have before heard of the accusation to which it refers. On my way hither, I met yesterday with a young gentleman of Maryland, who informed me that a vote of mine in the Senate of Ohio had been published, in favor of a law to sell persons imprisoned under a judgement for debt, for a term of years, if unable otherwise to discharge the execution. I did not, for a moment, hesitate to declare that I had never given any such vote; and that *if a vote of that description had been published and ascribed to me, it was an infamous forgery.*—Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment, have been entertained,—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.

So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, opposed to all imprisonment for debt. Fortunately, I have it in my power to show that such has been my established opinion; and that, in a public capacity, I avowed and acted upon it. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of the United States, 2d session, 19th Congress, page [illegible]. It will there be seen that I was one of the Committee which reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate I advocated its adoption, and on its passage, voted in its favor. See Senate Journal, 1st session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.

It is not a little remarkable that, if the effort I am accused of having made to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, the charge is a vile calumny. At no period of my life would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation; nor have I omitted to exert myself in their behalf against such an attempt to oppress them.

It is sought to support the charge by means of garbled extracts from the journals of the Senate of Ohio. The section of the bill which is employed for that purpose had no manner of reference to the relation of creditor and debtor, and could not by possibility subject the debtor to the control of his creditor. None knew better than the author of the calumny, that the alleged section is utterly at variance with the charge which is attempted to be founded upon it, and that so far from a proposition to invest creditors with power over the liberty of his debtor, it had respect only to the mode of disposing of public officers, who had been found guilty by a jury of their fellow citizens of some crime against the laws of their State. That was exclusively the import and design of the section of the bill upon the motion to strike out which I voted in the negative. So you perceive that in place of voting to enlarge the power of creditors, the vote which I gave concerned alone the treatment of malefactors, convicted of crimes against the public.

It would extend this letter to an inconvenient length to go fully into the reasons which led me at the time to an opinion in favor of the proposed treatment of that class of offenders who would have fallen within its operations, nor is such an exposé called for. The measure was by no means a novelty in other parts of the country. *In the State of Delaware there is an act now in force in similar words with the section of the bill before the Ohio Senate, which has been made of late the pretext of such invidious invective.* Laws with somewhat similar provisions may probably be found in many other of the States. In practice the measure would have ameliorated the condition of those who were under condemnation. As the law stood, they were liable under the sentence to commence at once in the common jail, where offenders of various degrees of profligacy—of different ages, sex and color, were crowded together. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that the bad must become worse, whilst reformation could hardly be expected in respect to any. The youthful offender, it might be hoped, would be reclaimed under the operation of the proposed system; but there was great reason to fear his still greater corruption amid the contagion of a common receptacle of vice. Besides, the proposed amendments of the law presupposed that the delinquent was in confinement for the non-payment of a fine and costs of prosecution—[the payment of which was a part of the sentence,] it seemed, therefore humane, in respect to the offender, to relieve him from confinement which deprived him of the means of discharging the penalty, and to place him in a situation in which he might work out his deliverance, even at the loss for a time of his personal liberty.

But I forbear to go further into the reasons which led me, sixteen years ago, as a member of the Ohio Senate, to entertain a favorable opinion of an alteration which was proposed in the criminal police of the State. It is certain that neither in respect to myself, or those who concurred with me, was the opinion at the time considered as the result of unfriendly bias towards the poor or unfortunate. Nay, the last object which I could have anticipated even from the eager and restless desire to assail me, was a charge of unfriendliness to the humble and poor of the community.

I am, my dear sir, with great respect, your humble servant, WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

J. H. PLEASANTS, Esq.

Letters from New Orleans bring information that Col. Bee has been appointed Minister to the United States from the Republic of Texas, vice Gen. Dunlap. Col. Bee, it will be recollected, was the Minister deputed from Texas to the Republic of Mexico, but was not received by the latter.

National Intelligencer.

Loco Foco: What?—We are often asked the meaning of the term Locofoco. The best answer we can give is that it is derived from a celebrated match, of that name which may be thus described: rather a *small affair*, which, when hardly rubbed emits a very bad odour, and shows the *Blue Light.*

Lincoln Banner.

We ask the attention of our readers, and especially of those who have come on the stage of active life since Gen. Harrison has been in comparative retirement, to the following

PROMINENT EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF GENERAL HARRISON.

Gen. William H. Harrison was born in Charles City County, Va., on the 9th of February, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards Governor of Virginia.

He was educated at Hampden Sydney College, Va. He commenced the study of medicine in Philadelphia, under the guardianship of the celebrated Robert Morris, about 1790.

He was induced, by Washington's sanction, to join the army in 1791, and received from that immortal patriot the commission of Ensign in the army stationed at Fort Washington.

In 1792, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

In 1793, he joined the legion under Gen. Wayne, and in a few days after was elected by that brave and observant officer, as one of his aids-de-camp.

On the 20th of August, 1794, he distinguished himself in the battle of the Miami, and elicited, as he had on a previous occasion, the most distinguished written approbation of Gen. Wayne.

In 1795, he was made Captain, and was placed in command of Fort Washington by Wayne.

In 1797, he was appointed by President Adams, Secretary of the Northwestern Territory, and *ex officio* Lieut. Governor.

In 1798, when he was but 25 years of age, he was chosen by the people a Delegate to Congress.

In 1801, he was appointed Governor of Indiana, and in the same year President Jefferson appointed him sole Commissioner for treating with the Indians.

In 1805, after the purchase of Louisiana from France, he was made *ex officio* Governor of Upper Louisiana, under Jefferson.

In 1809, he was re-appointed Governor of Indiana, by President Madison.

On the 7th of November, 1811, he gained the great victory of Tippecanoe.

On the 17th of September, 1812, President Madison appointed him Commander-in-Chief of the Northwestern Army.

On the 1st of May, 1813, the seige of Fort Meigs commenced, which lasted five days, and was terminated by the brilliant and successful sortie of Gen. Harrison.

On the 31st of July, 1813, the battle of Fort Stephenson occurred.

On the 5th of October, 1813, he gained the splendid victory of the Thames, over the British and Indians under Proctor.

In 1814, Gen. Harrison, in conjunction with Gov. Shelby of Kentucky, and Gen. Cass, formerly Secretary of War, was appointed by President Madison to treat with the Indians. In the same year he, with his colleagues, concluded the celebrated treaty of Greenville.

In 1815, Gen. Harrison, Gen. McArthur, and the Hon. John Graham, were appointed Commissioners to treat with the Indians, which they accomplished at Detroit.

In 1816, Gen. Harrison was elected a member of Congress from Ohio, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. John McLean.

In January, 1818, Gen. Harrison introduced a resolution in Congress, of which he was a member, in honor of Kosciusko, then recently deceased; and made one of the most feeling, classical and eloquent speeches in its support, ever delivered in the House.

In 1819, he was elected a member of the Senate of Ohio.

In 1824, he was elected by the Legislature of Ohio a member of the U. S. Senate.

In 1825, he was made, in the U. S. Senate, Chairman of the Military Committee, in place of Gen. Jackson, who had resigned.

In 1828 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Columbia.

In March, 1829, recalled by President Jackson, among his first acts of political proscription, almost as soon as Gen. H. had been accredited by the Columbian government—and a brawling partisan, T. P. Moore, appointed in his place.

On the 27th of September, 1829, he wrote his immortal letter to Simon Bolivar, the deliverer of South America.

He is *now* a farmer in the State of Ohio.

Marcus Morton, the Van Buren candidate, is elected Governor of Massachusetts, and is the first avowed Abolitionist ever elected Governor of any State of the Union.

The Abolitionists of the Van Buren party in the New York Legislature, proposed to follow the lead of Massachusetts, and send an Abolitionist to the Senate of the United States, instead of Mr. Tallmadge. *Mr. Chatfield*, who was the Van Buren candidate for Speaker of the New York House of Representatives, put in nomination *Gerrit Smith*, the head and front and purse holder of the Abolitionists. This was done, not with the expectation of electing him, but to conciliate the Abolition interest for Martin Van Buren. *We call on the people to mark and weigh well this fact!* The Albany (Whig) Journal says—

"*The V. Buren Abolition Candidate for Senator.*—During the debate in the Assembly on Friday, upon the U. S. Senator question, Mr. L. S. Chatfield, a leading Van Buren member, offered the following substitute to the bill:

"'Gerrit Smith is hereby appointed a Senator in Congress for the State of New York, for six years from the 4th of March, 1839.'

"Mr. Smith, it is well known, is the most distinguished man of the Abolition party. He has recently written a letter in which he takes ground with the ultra Foco Locos on the question of Internal Improvement. His Abolition doctrines against which the Van Buren party has declaimed so vehemently, cease to offend! He is brought forward by a Van Buren leader, as the Van Buren candidate for U. S. Senator, in the face of all that has been said and sung, in the Van Buren organs, against Abolition! Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel!"

Fire.—On Monday night, the 13th, about 2 o'clock, our citizens were aroused by the cry of "Fire!" proceeding from Mr. Townsend's Hotel. The fire was communicated to to some pine shelves by a candle which had been carelessly left burning in one of the rooms at a late hour. It was fortunately discovered and extinguihsed before it did any material injury,—except to disfigure the room where it originated. There was a brisk outpouring from the Hotel, for a while, of men, women and children, half dressed, with trunks and other moveables,—and a very generous *in*-pouring of water, both where the fire was, and where it was not. Providentially, no one sustained any serious damage, either in person or property,—the most that could be complained of by any except the worthy landlord, was their fright, the disturbance of their rest, and trampling upon their corns.

Greensboro' Patriot.

A petition has actually been sent to the Legislature of Ohio setting forth that Zanesville Bank was in the habit of using a wet sponge in counting their bills, and praying the pasage of a law requiring them to spit on their fingers!!—*Baltimore American.*

Van Buren Governor for Ohio.—Gov. Shannon has been nominated for re-election notwithstanding his Bank Message! More humbug. More preaching, and no practice. More looking one way, and rowing another.

N. Y. Express.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1840.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
OF GUILFORD COUNTY.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INTEGRITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

JUDGE SAUNDERS AN ABOLITIONIST! *according to the Standard!—Trouble in the Camp!*—For months past the Raleigh Standard has furiously assailed every Whig who had at any time presented an abolition petition to Congress or the Legislature. It denounced them as abolitionists. We always suspected, from the furiousness of its zeal, that the Standard was endeavoring to cover its own former favoritism of abolition. Be that as it may, however, the Standard has on all recent occasions charged, that the presentation of such a petition was abolitionism. According to its own test, ROMULUS M. SANDERS IS AN ABOLITIONIST!!! Not a State Abolitionist only, but a National Abolitionist! The following is the evidence:—

In the Journal of the House of Representatives of the 2d Session of the 18th Congress, on page 37, is found the following entry, it being on Monday Dec. 13, 1824:—

"*Mr. Saunders presented a Memorial of the Manumission Society for promoting the gradual Abolition of Slavery," praying that measures may be adopted for the gradual Abolition of Slavery within the United States. Which memorial was referred to the Committee upon the subject of the suppression of the African Slave Trade.*"

This, it will be seen, is not a petition to a State Legislature, but to Congress;—a petition to the Free States, to abolish Slavery in the Slave States;—a petition to Massachusetts, to abolish Slavery in North Carolina!!

As the Standard is such a stickler for principle and is so horrified at the least taint of Abolitionism, we confidently anticipate its immediate abandonment of Gen. Saunders. Probably in to-morrow's Standard we shall find something like the following:

To the "Democratic Republican State Right's Party:" "Othello's occupation's gone!" It having been clearly established by the most conclusive evidence that Gen. Romulus M. Saunders is an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, the North Carolina Standard hereby abandons him to his fate! Being itself already strongly suspected of a leaning towards abolitionism the Standard cannot venture to support an abolitionist for Governor of North Carolina. It has sins enough to answer for without that. It is only last week that we published an article maintaining that a candidate should be judged by his acts, and that though he might deny being an abolitionist, yet if he did an abolitionist deed, he should be held responsible." We cited a case precisely similar to that of Judge Saunders, as condemnatory of a Whig member of Congress, and it would be too bare-faced, even for the Standard, now to defend Saunders against the same offence. We give him up.

Such, we anticipate, will be the substance of the Standard's groans to-morrow. Having lost the aid of that paper, Saunders' chance will of course be desperate, and we look for a speedy call of another "Democratic Republican State Right's *Abolition* Convention" to nominate a candidate in his place.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—There is probably no part of North Carolina in which the blessings of education have been more generally diffused than in the county of Richmond. Other counties have their Colleges and higher Academies, but the mass of the people are not educated—do not read. In Richmond it is fortunately otherwise. Almost every man is able to read, and almost all *do* read. [By the way, this is the secret, we suppose, of the almost universal prevalence of sound principles in that sterling Whig county. But politics apart.]

The Common School act of the last Legislature was adopted by nearly a unanimous vote—only 73 against it, and it is believed that at least half of these have since become its advocates. The first Court (October last) after the ratification of the act, appointed Commissioners to district the county. These proceeded promptly to the discharge of their duties; divided the county into 22 School Districts, made their report to the January Term, (last week;) the report was adopted and ordered to be registered; the tax, (a mere pittance,) levied; and now nothing remains to enable the county to draw upon the Treasurer of the School Fund for $840, but the building of the School Houses. To effect this, several of the District Committees have adopted energetic measures, and the others will shortly follow.

We understand that the citizens generally evince a fine spirit, the spirit of freemen enjoying and appreciating the blessings of education, in subscribing materials, labor, or cash, towards erecting comfortable and respectable School Houses. And they are cheered with the hope of having the county speedily possessed of twenty-two respectable Schools, which will probably go into operation some time during the ensuing Summer.

We record these cheering facts for the honor of the county of Richmond, and with the hope that other counties which adopted the School act will be excited to emulate her example.

P. S.—We learn from the Southern Citizen, that the Survey of Randolph county, also, has been completed, and that the Report is to be made to the County Court to be held next week.

HARRISON VICTORY.—We learn from Pittsburg papers, that William W. Irwin, (Whig) is elected Mayor of that city by 700 majority, besides carrying every ward in the city;—electing seven Select, and twenty-five Common Councilmen, being the entire ticket. This success of the Harrison cause is particularly gratifying, as heretofore the Loco Focos have held the sway in Pittsburg.

A Post Office has been established in Wayne County, N. C., called Dudley,—John W. West, Esq., P. M. And another in Orange County, called Enoe Mills,—Thos. W. Holder, P. M.

Jno. Gilchrist, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Montpelier, Richmond County, N. C., John N. Dowe, Postmaster at Lumberton, and Thos. J. Williams, Postmaster at Rockford, Surry County.

Extract from a letter, dated

"MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Jan. 20, 1840.

"Montgomery is Montgomery still. No defection in the ranks of the Whigs. So far from it, we unite to a man in giving a hearty support to the nominee of the Harrisburg Convention."

A GRAND DISCOVERY!—The following remarkable paragraph we find in the last Western Carolinian:—

"*Calhoun's Bill.*—The Bill introduced by Mr. Calhoun on the 3d inst., to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, it is said will *reduce the expenses* of the Government nearly ONE MILLION of dollars, and make a great curtailment in Executive patronage. *That is*, the new States under the Bill will have to bear all the expense of surveying the lands, making titles, &c. which has heretofore cost the Government a great sum of money annually, while it will abolish the necessity of having such a host of Land Officers and others appointed by the President and dependent upon his bounty. Now, this reduction of the expenditures of the Government and curtailment of Executive patronage, is what Mr. Calhoun and his political friends have ever contended for. Mr. Clay and his friends have been clamorous in the same cause, and *now* turn about and *abuse* Mr. Calhoun for this effort to perfect so desirable an object. Is there not, in such a course, a greater show of personal hatred and party rancor, on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, than of elevated patriotism? We think so decidedly."

Perhaps the Editors of the Carolinian forgot, in their zeal to show off Mr. Calhoun's efforts to "reduce the expenses of the government," that his bill will *reduce the income also* about *five times as much* as it will reduce the expenses. Indeed the average receipts from the Public Lands for five years past has been more than ten millions of dollars per annum. And even the last year, hard as the times have been, the receipts have amounted to nearly seven millions. And yet it is urged as a matter of *economy*, to give away what costs a million a year and produces ten millions! We shall next expect to hear the worthy Editors advising a planter who realizes ten thousand dollars a year from his plantation, to *give it away* because it costs him one thousand to cultivate it, and because the employment of an overseer and hands to work it gives him too much patronage!

But suppose the plantation did not belong to him, but was only held in trust for the real owners, what *right* would he have to give it away? We contend that the Public Lands belong to *all* the States, because it is so expressly stipulated in the deed of conveyance from North Carolina, Virginia, &c. to the United States, as to some of the lands, and the remainder were purchased out of the general fund belonging to all the States. The United States is but the trustee, and it will be an act of gross fraud to give away the trust property. North Carolina, as one of the old States, and one, too, which ceded a part of the land, has a right to demand that the trust shall be executed. She will never consent that her property shall be given away to create political capital for Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Van Buren, or any one else to trade upon. She has heretofore asserted her right to share in this immense property, and woe be to that politician who shall dare to set her will at defiance on that point. The House of Commons of the last Legislature *unanimously* resolved that the Public Lands were the common property of *all* the States.

If the proceeds of the Public Lands are necessary to defray the expenses of the general government, why let them be applied to that object. We think they are not. If proper economy were practiced, and the expenses of government were brought down to a reasonable standard, the proceeds of the Lands might be divided among *all* the States.

But how can those defend Mr. Calhoun's bill, who have railed out against Mr. Clay's bill to distribute the proceeds among the States, on the ground that the money could not be spared; that if that resource were taken away, we should be compelled to resort to another high Tariff to support the government! Do not the Tories see the inconsistency in which they are involved? Those who have charged Mr. Clay with a design to fasten another Tariff on us, because he wishes to give this money to its rightful owners, either advocate Mr. Calhoun's bill, which would take away the source of the revenue altogether, or tacitly assent to it, by failing to object.

Mr. Calhoun's bill looks vastly like an attempt to curry favor with the new States, which, in 1841, *will have the power to elect a President of these United States*. Benton has long been endeavoring to effect the same object in a small way, by his preemption bills, and grants of land by the thousand and hundreds of thousand of acres at a time. But Mr. Calhoun goes a bow-shot ahead of Benton, by proposing a free gift to these States of *all* the lands. If Benton therefore is worthy of being *talked of* for the succession in 1844, Calhoun surely may hope for the succession itself. We already see a letter writer from Washington calculating that Mr. Calhoun's bill will pass, and that it will give him the votes of nine States, besides Florida, Iowa and Wisconsin, which will be admitted as States before the Presidential election in 1844.

We trust that the election of Harrison will defeat the schemes of these rivals.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUATION.—The Carolinian quotes what purports to be a speech of John Randolph, in 1826, (the session when he was crazy,) a charge against Gen. Harrison that he was a "supporter of the Sedition Law and black cockade Administration." The meaning of this charge, (if it was ever really made,) was, not that Harrison supported the Sedition Law, but that he supported the administration, as any one will at once see who will look at the Carolinian. But the Carolinian goes on to comment on it, and forthwith, by the insertion of a *comma*, after the word "Law," converts Harrison into a supporter of the Sedition Law, as well as the administration.

But the Carolinian is not the first who has charged Harrison with supporting that odious law. The Tories have even charged him with voting for it. To show the falsity of this, it is only necessary to say, that Gen. Harrison entered Congress, for the first time, in Dec. 1799, nearly two years after the passage of the Sedition Law, which, in the mean time, had expired by its own limitation, if we mistake not. Even then he had no vote, being only a Delegate from a Territory.

If he favored the administration of John Adams, as the Carolinian contends, he had good company, being side by side with WASHINGTON. A man may well console himself for an error committed in common with the Father of his Country.

NORTH CAROLINA PUBLICATION.—Hugh McQueen, Esq., one of the Editors of the Raleigh Star, proposes to publish a periodical, in quarto form, to be entitled "The Emerald," exclusively devoted to polite literature and science. Among other objects, it is designed to collect interesting facts in the history of North Carolina, and each number will contain a biographical sketch of some eminent citizen of this State, living or dead.

It is stated that Mr. Tallmadge proceeded through New York State, on his way to Washington, in a kind of triumphal procession—the people escorting him in sleighs, and all manner of vehicles.

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—From the Natchez Courier, we learn that the election for U. S. Senator was held at Jackson on the 9th instant. The whole democratic strength went for Mr. Walker. He received 70 votes, and was elected by a majority of 26. Mr. Prentiss received 37 votes—7 were scattering. On the same day the new governor was inaugurated.

The election for Senator, in the Virginia Legislature, has been postponed until *this day*, Wednesday 29th, by a vote of 16 to 14. It is thought that on this day the election will certainly be gone into.

Mr. McCarty, (Whig) is elected to Congress from Virginia, *vice* Mr. Mercer, resigned.

Gen. Harrison's letter to Sherrod Williams will appear in our next.

The Carolinian again asserts that Gen. Harrison was a black cockade Federalist, and to prove it, gives what purports to be an extract from a speech said to have been delivered by him in the Senate in 1826. It does not say where it gets that extract, so that we have no opportunity of testing its genuineness. *If* it be genuine, and not copied from some of the Tory papers which have not scrupled to *manufacture* language for Gen. Harrison, then we are convinced that it is a *garbled* extract. The very manner in which it is closed, with an "&c.," convinces us that the extract is not a fair one, even if genuine at all.

[We must not be understood as supposing that the Carolinian is guilty of palming off either a false or garbled extract. But there are many papers of its party which we know to be entirely capable of furnishing such a document to its hand.]

The Carolinian then goes on to "*infer*," from this garbled extract, that Harrison was in favor of the alien and sedition law of John Adams's day. He does not *prove* this; he *infers* it. We repeat, that in the absence of all proof, with the many Tory slanders of Gen. Harrison, staring us in the face, we more than doubt it.

The Carolinian cites as evidence that Harrison was a Federalist, that he was appointed to office by the "Federal Administration" of John Quincy Adams. Now, suppose we admit that John Quincy Adams's administration was a Federal one, notwithstanding he openly abandoned the Federal party during Jefferson's administration,—yet it is a fact that Harrison was appointed to even more important offices by the Republican administrations of Jefferson and Madison. Surely, the weight of evidence, by the Carolinian's own test, is in favor of his being a Republican.

But further; the Carolinian says, that during the administration of Monroe, (from 1817 to 1825,) "*Federalism, for the first time since the defeat of John Adams, in* 1801, *dared to show its front.*" Can it be possible that the Editor of the Carolinian is so ignorant of the history of his country, as not to know, that Federalism dared to show its front in the halls of Congress, in the Legislature of every State, at all times, from 1801, through the whole period of the embargo, war, &c., until it became extinct, or hid its head, during that very administration of Mr Monroe, when according to the Carolinian, it dared to show its front! The fact is exactly the reverse of the Carolinian's statement. Is there one of our readers, young or old, who does not know, that Federalism showed its front by opposing the embargo, and all other prominent measures of Jefferson's administration? Again, by running Pinckney against Madison, the Republican candidate for President! That Federalism was loud in its denunciations of the war! That it obstructed that war by every means in its power; and finally showed its horrid front in the Hartford Convention! Have they forgotten that it showed its front in running De Witt Clinton, the Federal Peace candidate, against Madison, at his second term, and in the very midst of the war! Have they forgotten, that Federalism had so lost ground in 1817, as that it could muster but 34 votes for Rufus King against 183 for Monroe! Every fact proves the incorrectness of the Carolinian's reading of History.

Perhaps the Carolinian wishes to hide Mr. Van Buren's own efforts in the cause of Federalism, when he supported De Witt Clinton against Madison, in 1812; or his further efforts in favor of Federalism and Abolitionism, when he sent Rufus King to the Senate in 1819, and instructed him "to vote against the admission of any new State into the Union, without making the abolition of slavery therein an indispensable condition."

Why the very John Randolph, whom the Carolinian cites as charging Harrison with Federalism, was himself one of the leading Federalists during the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; and the only time he was ever defeated for Congress, was by Eppes, a Republican, who beat him on the very ground of his Federal anti-war politics. Well might John Randolph say that he and Harrison differed in politics. For we doubt whether there was ever in this country a more thorough aristocrat than John Randolph. It is an honor to Harrison to have been upon the other side. John Randolph was admired by the Republicans for his learning, his talents, and his wit, but never for his politics.

It is sufficient to point to the halls of Congress, where the Federal party, led on by Rufus King, Gardinier, Hanson, Gaston, Webster, Randolph, and a host of others, opposed the Republican party, headed by Lowndes, Clay, Calhoun, &c. during the whole period of the war, to disprove the *history* of the Carolinian.

The Carolinian's last proof of Harrison's Federalism, is his votes on Internal Improvements. Mr. Calhoun himself, whom the Carolinian almost deifies, was the most powerful advocate of that system. Is he a Federalist? Martin Van Buren, and Thos. H. Benton, and Andrew Jackson, and Col. Johnson, and Cambreleng, and Cushman, and Moore, and Poinsett, and McDuffie, and Houston, and Wayne, and Ingham, and Eaton, and a host of other brawling democrats, supported bills for Internal Improvement during the administration of Mr. Monroe! And yet, if we may believe the Carolinian, these are Republicans, or democrats, if you please, and Harrison is a Federalist! Strange, that the same vote should make a Federalist of one and Republicans of the others!

But whilst Van Buren was showing his devotion to Republican principles, and the Republican party, by opposing both, by hostility to Madison and the war,—Harrison was playing the Federalist, according to the Carolinian, by fighting the battles of his country, under a commission granted by the Republican administration of Madison. If *that* be Republicanism, preserve us from it! If *this* be Federalism, we might well be content to let the Tories denounce Harrison as a Federalist.

The Carolinian says, that in 1818 and 1825, the Republican party in Congress denied, and the Federal party affirmed, the power of Congress to appropriate money for Internal Improvements. This is certainly an error. We have given a list, above, of prominent Republicans who supported Internal Improvements. Among the Federalists who violently opposed the system, we find Rufus King, Buchanan, Livermore, Mangum, Culpeper, Randolph, and others.

The fact undoubtedly is, that during the whole period, from 1817 to 1825, there never was a session of Congress in which the Republican party had not a large majority in both Houses. And yet not a single session passed without repeated acts affirming this very power! If the Republican party, as a party, opposed Internal Improvements, and had a large majority, how could it be, that the abstract principle was repeatedly affirmed, and actually carried out by repeated appropriations! The Carolinian is evidently mistaken.

Jos. Gales, sen., has been elected Intendant of Police of the city of Raleigh.

An exchange, in publishing a list of deaths from late Texas papers, says it "may possibly convey *pleasing* intelligence to relations in this country!"

The Carolinian says, that in 1825, "those sterling Republicans, Macon, Randolph, Berrien, Hayne, Branch and Van Buren, denied the right of the General Government to make roads and canals within the respective States," and that Gen. Harrison admitted the right.

Out of these six "sterling Republicans," three, Randolph, Berrien, and Van Buren, were, during the War, old Federalists. And even at a much later day, Randolph showed his "Republicanism" by contending earnestly in the Virginia Convention, against permitting any but freeholders to vote. Berrien was always a Federalist.

Mr. Macon made it his boast, it is said, that he never voted for an appropriation. Randolph was all things by turns, and was crazy in 1825. Hayne, in 1825, expressly admitted the constitutionality of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and went for a general system. Branch did the same thing, to some extent in the same year, by voting for an appropriation for the Dismal Swamp Canal; and Van Buren, though it is true that he denied the right in 1825, in consequence of his own State having accomplished her own works, had previously asserted the right, and even voted to erect toll gates within the limits of the States, the highest exercise of authority ever claimed by Congress in the States.

By why did not the Carolinian cite the example of those "sterling Republicans," Andrew Jackson, Richard M. Johnson, Thos. H. Benton, William R. King, &c. who all admitted the right, and must therefore have been, according to the Carolinian, arch Federalists? Gen. Jackson voted for *every* scheme of Internal Improvements that came before the Senate whilst he was there.

The Carolinian says, that the Observer "evinces much fear that the truth should be known to the people." This is *a very great mistake*. Politically, we have no earthly desire so strong as that the truth *should be* known.

No political opponent ever appealed to us in vain to let his own acts and opinions be known through our columns. But how is it with the Carolinian? It publishes an article from the Charleston Courier, impeaching Harrison's opinions on slavery, after it had seen the Courier's full and honorable recantation of every such suspicion. Is not this a *suggestio falsi*, as well as a *suppressio veri*? [A suggestion of falsehood as well as a suppression of truth.]

If the Carolinian has the least desire that the public should see the truth, why does it not publish Harrison's speech and letters, instead of the slanders of the Globe and Standard? Why not dare for once to be just to an old Patriot and Statesman, who has faithfully served his country?

SELLING POOR WHITE MEN!—The Standard and Carolinian have harped much upon a trumped-up story of Gen. Harrison's voting to sell poor white men for debt. It appears, when all the facts are known, that the poor white men, who enjoy so much of the sympathies of those papers, are *common thieves*, and other malefactors, who, having been convicted of crimes, instead of being thrust into jail, were to have the more useful punishment of being hired out for such time as would pay fine and costs.

We shall next hear the Tory papers contending that there should be no punishment for thieving. It would but be carrying out the Fanny Wright notions of a portion of the party in New York.

Gen. Robt. T. Lytle, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died recently at the Verandah Hotel, in New Orleans. He was on his way to seek a new home in Texas.

David B. Ogden, Esq., one of the most eminent members of the New York Bar, has received from the Governor the appointment of Surrogate in the city of New York—a valuable place.

☞ The Secretary of the Navy, on the 31st December, ult., submitted to Congress a Report—a plan for the re-organization of the Department. It is a practical business paper, recommending certain changes for the better regulation of the Department, which he says "require the creation of two or three offices, and a considerable addition to the number of Clerks now assigned to the Department. This augmentation (continues the Report) I consider indispensable; and I would take occasion to state, that the number now allowed is totally inadequate to perform the duties required of them, within the time and in the manner which the public interest require."

NEW JERSEY.—The annexed extract from the Special Message of the Governor of New Jersey, transmitted to the Legislature of that State on Tuesday the 14th instant, will go to show in what light the recent high handed measure of the party in Congress, with respect to the New Jersey delegation, is viewed in their State. Read it.

I have thus presented to you my views of this case. I find in it no palliating circumstances—nothing but a most unprovoked violation of our rights as a State, and impeachment of our character as a People. What action you may think proper to take upon it must be left to your judgment and sound discretion. As the immediate representatives of the People, you best know their feelings and their wishes. If there be not a deep and settled feeling of injury in the minds of the People, I have not properly appreciated their character. It is not among the least alarming features of the case, that the question has always been carried against the rights of the People of New Jersey by a party vote. I trust, gentlemen, you will vindicate the abused honor and violated rights of the State in firm and manly tones. That you will enter your solemn protest before the country against the usurped power of Congress, and call upon them even now to reconsider and reverse an act which can only tend to alienate the feelings of a State among the most devoted to the Union. I would now, and forever, deny the power of Congress to bind this State by her acts, while she denies us a representation in that body.

There will be but one feeling with your sister States. They cannot but see in this act towards New Jersey what may be their own fate whenever, for party purposes, the like action towards them shall seem expedient. They should be called on to declare their opinions on the powers now for the first time asserted on the floor of Congress. While I am satisfied that, consulting the wounded feelings of the People, you cannot reprobate in too strong terms the whole of this proceeding as unconstitutional, illegal, and void, I would still desire that you may be led into no violent or indiscreet action. The People of New Jersey are friends to their country, and will abide by her fortunes for weal or for wo. I would see you take counsel from your patriotism as well as from your feelings; knowing that it is always more noble to suffer wrong than to do wrong, and in the hope that the day will yet come when our public councils will be guided by men who will regard the Constitution, the laws, the rights of the State, and the peace and harmony of their country.

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

TRENTON, JAN. 14, 1840.

Superior Courts.—The following arrangement of the Circuits for the ensuing Spring, has been handed us for publication:

Edenton Circuit,	- -	Judge PEARSON.
Newbern	do. - -	" TOOMER.
Raleigh	do. - -	" NASH.
Hillsboro'	do. - -	" DICK.
Wilmington	do. - -	" BAILEY.
Salisbury	do. - -	" SETTLE.
Mountain	do. - -	" SAUNDERS.*

*Judge Saunders having resigned, his place on the Bench will be supplied by the Executive Council, which meets in this City, on the 10th of February.

Raleigh Register.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Friday, 17th, a debate arose concerning the Maine boundary question, a war with England, &c., in the course of which Mr. Buchanan made some startling remarks about a war. The debate arose on a resolution presented by Mr. Williams, calling upon the President to communicate to the Senate certain information concerning this boundary business.

After this, the Sub-Treasury bill was further discussed, and engrossed for a third reading, as already mentioned.

In the House, on Saturday, 18th, Mr. Fisher, of N. C., made further explanations of his connection in the affair of Blair, Duff Green, &c., for the Printing, which gave rise to further remarks on the same subject from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Graves, and others, continuing until the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday, 20th, Mr. Strange, of N. C., submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the several laws upon that subject as to allow all the newspapers in the respective States to publish the laws passed at each session of Congress as is now done by the three newspapers selected in each State, and in consideration thereof, and as the only compensation to be received by any newspaper therefor, be allowed to circulate within their respective States free of postage.

The bill for the armed occupation of Florida, was then taken up and passed—yeas 24, nays 15.

The Sub-Treasury bill being afterwards read a third time; and on the question, "Shall this bill pass?" Mr. Clay rose and addressed the Senate at great length—until adjournment.

The House to-day debated Mr. Thompson's resolution with regard to the reception of abolition memorials.

The Senate, on Tuesday, 21st, resumed the consideration of the Sub-Treasury bill, Mr. Walker speaking in reply to Mr. Clay. On motion of Mr. Buchanan, who wished to speak, the bill was passed informally till to-morrow, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after some unimportant and undecisive doings with respect to the reception of abolition petitions, the use of blood-hounds in the Florida war, &c., that body adjourned.

In the Senate, on Wednesday and Thursday, the Sub-Treasury Bill was debated at great length. The question was finally taken, and the bill PASSED, by Yeas and Nays, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Mouton, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Strange, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Wright.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Betts, Clay of Ken., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Merrick, Nicholas, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Ind., White, Young.—18.

In the House, Wednesday and Thursday were devoted to the everlasting discussion about Abolition petitions, and the rules of order.

Harrison Meeting.—The Whigs of this county held a large political meeting on the 16th for the purpose of expressing their approval of the Harrisburg Convention, and to take suitable measures for a more thorough and efficient organization. Ex-Gov. Owen, one of the State delegates to the Harrisburg Convention, and Dr. Frederick J. Hill, the delegate from this district, were both present and addressed the meeting. Speeches were also made by several other gentlemen, and suitable resolutions were proposed and passed.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.

In estimating the loss of property destroyed, we are happy to say, we would suppose $300,000 would cover the whole; and of this, about $140,000 are covered by insurance, here and abroad. This however, still leaves us severely burthened.—But it is not of our losses we would speak. These 'though grievous may be borne. We would rather remind our fellowtownsmen, that mankind never appear so exalted as when successfully struggling against adversity. Disaster may appal, but it can never overwhelm an elevated mind. "The noble wear disaster as an angel wears his wings, to elevate and glorify." Let us then, throw ourselves upon our recuperative energies, and show to the world that although we may be pressed for a season, we cannot be kept down. And we will be cheered under our efforts if we can only feel, that He who hath rescued us from the burning can also sustain us.—*Advertiser.*

Town Meeting.—A meeting of our citizens was held on the 16th, for the purpose of considering the state of the public works on the river. It was stated that the river had been much improved by the operations of the General Government, but that these advantages would be lost unless prompt measures were taken to obtain farther aid from Congress. The condition of the works is such that this is essentially necessary. A very small appropriation, say $40,000, will be enough to secure what has already been done, which must otherwise be lost, and complete the plan of the Engineer who had the work in charge. We learn that a committee of correspondence has been appointed, whose duty it is to provoke the action of all who are interested.

Wilmington Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have Washington papers to Saturday night, and New York to Thursday.

The Abolition debate was still going on, Bynum having extended his speech over Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with many interruptions, sundry violent altercations, but we believe no actual fight. In the Senate, Mr. Clay and Mr. Walker had had some words, in which "personal responsibility" was talked of.

The President has communicated the correspondence between the U. S. and England relative to the Boundary; and the Nat. Intelligencer thinks it not hostile; at least that there is no immediate cause of alarm about it.

The British Queen has not arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to the 16th ult. (2 days later,) have been received by the Quebec, but there is no news.

The Hon. A. S. Porter has been elected Senator in Congress from Michigan. A Whig gain.

IMPORTANT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

The recent vote in the Senate of our State, joined to private information in which we place confidence, induces us to believe, that the attempt now making, to declare the charter of the U. S. Bank forfeited will be successful.—*North American.*

[We most earnestly pray that it may. The Bank has served no purpose more effectually than to furnish political capital for the Tories to trade upon.—Let them crush it.—OBSERVER.]

For Sale,

A GOOD SADDLE HORSE, six years old, good action, and sold for no fault. Also, a first rate Sulky and Harness. Apply soon, to

HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1840. 82-3w.

The Tariff.—A reduction of duties equal to one-tenth of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value, as it existed on the 2d of March, 1832, took place January 1. This is the fourth similar reduction that has taken place under the compromise act of 1832, making four-tenths, in all, of the excess over 20 per cent. on the value. Of the *remaining* "excess," one-half comes off on the 1st of January, 1842; and the remainder six months thereafter. So that on and after the 1st of July, 1842, should the existing tariff laws remain unaltered, no article of import will bear a higher duty than twenty per cent. on the value. The reduction which took place on 1st inst. will lessen the revenue, according to Mr. Woodbury's report $800,000.

Petersburg Statesman.

"The Opposition say that Harrison will be willing to serve only *four years*, if elected President. We have no doubt he would be willing to *serve* only *four months*, if the people thought he had sense enough. Any Clerk of a County Court would do a good business, to quit his office for *four months* pay at $25 000 per annum. Every frog would be an ox, if he could swell big enough."

North-Carolinian, Jan. 18.

This is only a single specimen, out of many, of the contemptuous manner in which the Loco Foco Press speak of that distinguished veteran, Gen. Harrison. It seems to us, that there is a want of *tact*, as well as *manners*, in thus speaking of so eminent a man; and it is not often, that our opponents can be accused of being deficient in the *first* quality. Go on, however, gentlemen, if such a strain suits you. Twit General Harrison as often as you please, with *poverty*; tell the people that he lives in a "*log cabin*," and that, instead of quaffing sparkling Champaigne, like Mr. Van Buren, he is forced to drink "hard cider;" propose over and over again, to get up a subscription for the old Hero, to enable him to dress with decency!—You will find, in the end, that the people prefer *virtuous poverty to elevation and rank without merit.*

Raleigh Register.

DANGEROUS.—For an unmarried gentleman to walk with an unmarried lady by moonlight.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 8th of January, by H. F. Shipman, Esq., Mr. DANIEL KELLY, son of Jas. Kelly, dec'd, to Miss MARY McKAY, daughter of Neill McKay—all of Bladen.

Also, on the next evening, JOHN GEORGE, of Columbus co., to Miss ELCY KELLY, daughter of Jas. Kelly, dec'd, of Bladen.

In Chatham county, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. M. Green, Maj. JAMES M. PALMER, of Hillsborough, to Miss SOPHIA M. LUTTERLOH, daughter of Gen. Charles Lutterloh.

DIED,

In this town on Thursday morning last, Mr. BARNUM BEACH, aged 51 years, a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut, but for the last 20 years a citizen of this place. In all the relations of Husband, Father, and neighbor, no man was his superior—few his equal.

He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends, by the members of Phœnix Lodge, and the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society. He was interred with Masonic Honors.—*Carolinian.*

In Memphis, Tenn. on the 16th ult. of bilious Fever, Miss LAURA M. BURGESS, of Raleigh.

At Hillsborough, very suddenly, Mrs. MARY A. PALMER, in the 60th year of her age.

In Newbern, in the 76th year of his age, JOHN JONES Esq., one of the worthiest and most respected citizens.

In Wilmington, on the 21st, WALKER DAVIS, infant son of Mrs. John H. Holmes.

In La Grange, Tennessee, Gen. JOSEPH H. BRYAN, formerly of Granville County, in the 57th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JANUARY 29.

Brandy, peach,	40	a 54	Lime,	$2½	a $2½
Ditto, apple,	37	a 42	Lead, bar,	8	a 8½
Bacon,	10		Mackerel,		$9
Beeswax,	23	a 25	Molasses,	33	a 34
Butter,	17	a 22	Oats,	40	
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed	80	a 90
Coffee,	12½	a 13½	Nails, cut,	7	a 7½
Cotton,	8	a 8½	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	18	a 26	Rags,	2½	
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Sugar, brown,	8	a 12½
Corn,	60	a 65	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½	a 4	Loaf,	18	a 20
Candles, F. F.	18	a 20	Salt,	80	a 90
Flour, new	$4½	a $5¼	Sack,	$2⅜	a $2¾
Feathers,	45		Tallow,	11	
Flaxseed,	$1	a $1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	4	a 5
dry,	12½	a 14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5½	a 6	Whiskey,	40	
Lard,	10		Wool.	17	a 20

Cotton at Augusta, (Geo.) Jan. 23, 6 to 8½.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

ARRIVALS.

January 9.—Schrs. Henry from Charleston, Olive from New York. 10.—Brig Tuscan from Martinique; Schr. Roanoke from Philadelphia. 11.—Brigs Science from New York, Cornelia from Guadaloupe; Schrs. Charles E. Thorn from Jacksonville, Boston from Guadaloupe, Bradore from Charleston. 12.—Schr. Edward from Charleston. 13.—Br. Brigs Pleiades from St. Thomas, Alicia Jane from Bermuda; Schr. Elizabeth from Martinique. 15.—Brigs Franklin from Marigalante, Baltic from Martinique, Adeline from ditto; Schrs. Cairo from St. Thomas, Exchange (from Sea, in distress.) 18.—Brig Llewellyn from St. Thomas. 20.—Schr. Jane from St. Thomas. 21.—Schrs. Repeater from New York, Exchange from Charleston. 23.—Schr. Velocity from New York.

DEPARTURES.

January 10.—Brig Hellespont for Martinique.—11.—Schr. Genoa for Havana. 13.—Brig Vesper for Martinique; Schr. Virginia for Boston. 14.—Brig Only Son for Havana. 15.—Brig Lubec for Havana. 16.—Brig Amaranth for Barbadoes; Schr. LeRoy for Porto Rico. 18.—Brigs Frances Louisa for Martinique, Grand Turk for Matanzas, Napoleon for Porto Rico; Schrs. Norway for Matanzas, Mary for Porto Rico. 20.—Brig Charles Hammond for St. Domingo. 21.—Brig Clinton for Guadaloupe. 22.—Br. Brig Isabella for St. Johns, N. B.; Brigs Pinta for Barbadoes, John for Guadaloupe, Monhegan for St. Thomas. 23.—Brig Cornelia for Guadaloupe; Schr. Henry for Porto Rico.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

The Henrietta and Cotton Plant have both arrived, with heavy freights, since our last; and departed again with produce; but we have no particulars.

THE Subscriber has just received from the Lincolnton Mills, a large assortment of

Fine Ruled Foolscap PAPER,
Do. unruled do. ditto,
Com. ruled do. ditto, at $1 50 pr. rm.
Fine ruled Letter ditto,
Large size Wrapping ditto,
Com. size do. ditto,
Also, Post Office Wrapping ditto,

All is offered low;—the Subscriber having been appointed agent of Messrs. G. & D. Mosteller, of Lincolnton, will keep a supply of the above on hand.—Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call.

A. W. STEEL.

January 25, 1840. 82-2m

Received per Henrietta,

100 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 half boxes do. do do.
For sale at low prices in lots.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82tf

Received per Henrietta Company,

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
10 do MOLASSES,
55 barrels FISH, for sale low.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

January 28, 1840. 82-3w

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL visit Fayetteville on the 6th February, and remain until the 19th. Early application is desirable.

January 27, 1840. 82-1w

Valuable Land for sale.

THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale his LAND on Cape Fear river, consisting of one tract of 320 acres on the S. E. side Cape Fear, 9 miles above Fayetteville, joining the Lands of F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. Jennett Armstrong. This is decidedly the most fertile piece of Land in Cumberland county, and inferior to none on the River. Also, a small tract of ninety acres, on the West bank of the River, immediately opposite the above tract. Persons wishing to purchase a larger tract of Land, can have the refusal of 320 acres more of the same quality joining it.

The above Lands are heavily timbered with Oak, Hickory, Sweet Gum, Poplar, Ash, Walnut, and short-leaf Pine.

THOS. ASHE.

January 27, 1840. 82-4w

For information as to the quality of the Land, &c, I refer the reader to Wm. S. Ashe of Wilmington, Owen Holmes of Sampson, and Sheriff Johnson of Cumberland.

ASHEBOROUGH FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th of January, 1840, under the direction of Miss ELIZA REA.

The prices of Tuition for a Session of five months will be—For Spelling and Reading, $6; for the first part of Arithmetic and History, either or both including the foregoing, $7; for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, $8; for Philosophy, History, &c., $10; Music on the Piano, $20; for Wax Flower Work, $7; Wax Fruit, $6;—the learner to be entitled to six pieces of each.

Board, including Washing, Candles, Fuel, &c., can be had at the Rev. Jesse Larrence's, (where Miss Rea boards,) or in most of the other families of the place, at $6 per month.

The Trustees, during the first Session, could only speak of the qualifications of Miss Rea from recommendations which she brought with her from the North; they can now add, from their own observation of her management of the School heretofore, that she will use every exertion for the advancement of her pupils.

The Trustees hope that the remarkable healthiness of the place, the established reputation of the lady who has charge of the Institution, and the low price of Board, constitute sufficient inducements for parents and guardians to send to our School.

By order of the Trustees,

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec'y.*

January, 1840. 82-4w

N. B. The prospects of this Institution are such, that an Assistant Teacher will shortly be brought on from the North.

A Card,

WHICH will inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, if they will condescend to take notice of it, that the Subscriber can repair old Tortoise-shell Combs so as to be as good as new ones, and look as well, or alter them to any shape or size; and out of large tops make Side Combs, as neat as those imported. Merchants that have unfashionable Combs, can have them altered to advantage, by sending them to the Subscriber, next door to Mr. Newel's, and directly opposite Mr. C. J. Orrell's Store.

GEO. PETERS.

Hay Street, (Sign of a Comb.)

January 27, 1840. 82-2wpd

☞ At this place Wearing Apparel can be cleaned, such as taking out Tar, Oil, Turpentine, Paint, Grease, &c., on his improved plan.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY on the 1st of October, 1839, two negro men, one belonging to each of the undersigned, named

SANDY and ALFRED.

SANDY is a black fellow about 6 feet high, 22 years of age, the right knee considerably knock-kneed, has a fore tooth out, down look, rather spare for one of his height. Among his clothes were a straw hat and brown homespun coat.

ALFRED is a bright mulatto, 18 years of age, 6 feet high, fine looking fellow, very straight, smiles when spoken to, and is apt to put his hand to his right ear when spoken to.

They were raised by the subscribers, and it is feared that they have been kidnapped or assisted away.

The above reward, or $50 for either, will be paid for their delivery, or for their confinement in any Jail so that we may get them again, or a reasonable reward for any information that may lead to their recovery. A reward of $160 will be paid for proof sufficient to convict of their being harbored or assisted away.

ARCH'D McEACHERN,
JOHN GILCHRIST.

Randalsville P. O., Robeson county, N. C., 82-tf
November 27, 1839.

A Moderate Sweat.

AS the success of the THOMSONIAN SYSTEM of practice has been abundantly established in this, and the surrounding country, we have been induced to purchase a VERY HEAVY STOCK of Botanic Medicine, which we expect to receive in the month of February. Those wishing to purchase, may be assured that we will make it their interest to buy of us, as we are determined to retail it as low as it can be purchased in the United States. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

E. SINCLAIR & Co.

Wadesborough, Jan. 20, 1840. 82-3t.

ANDREW.

THIS distinguished Racer and Stallion will make his next and *last Season* in Virginia, at New Market, within one mile of Petersburg, and will be let to Mares at $75 the season, payable when the Mare is taken away—$120 Insurance, with $1 to the Groom in all instances. The Insurance money will be required as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be with foal, or parted with. The Season will commence on the 10th of February, and expire 1st day of July. Mares will be well fed at two shillings per day—pasturage which is rich and extensive furnished gratis. No charge for Servants sent with Mares. Every precaution will be taken to guard against accidents or escapes, but I cannot be responsible for either.

This renowned Son of Sir Charles, famed alike for his own and the performances of his progeny on the Turf, is now in full health and vigor. He is a beautiful dark chesnut, without white except the near hind foot, rising fifteen and a half hands high, of perfect symmetry of form, united with immense power, and unrivalled action, in which latter particular he excels all horses I ever saw. His own performances on the Turf are too well known to need a recapitulation here. His get are now before the public, and although they are generally from obscure Mares, have distinguished themselves at all distances, from 1 to 4 miles, and that from N. York to Georgia—thus winning for their Sire a reputation as the getter of Race Horses, which should entitle him to the consideration and patronage of Breeders. This will be the last opportunity of sending to him in this State, as I have had several offers for him to go to other States.

O. P. HARE.

Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1840. 82-6w.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT will be open after the 1st of August, under the management and direction of the Subscriber. The House has been thoroughly repaired, and will, in a few days, be well furnished; and every effort will be made to render it worthy of patronage.

EDWARD YARBROUGH.

July 30, 1839. 56tf

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Oxford-mixed Drab, Green and Wine colored CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, well assorted,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Erminets,
Superior Vesting,
278 pieces 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos,
345 do 3-4 and 6-4 Muslin-de-Lane,
1298 do Calicoes, well assorted,
Cambries, Jaconets, and plain Muslin,
39 bales 3-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and brown,
65 pieces super. Silks, well assorted,
Merino, Cashmere and Blanket Shawls,
Muslin-de-Lane Shawls and Scarfs, &c. &c., comprising one of the largest Stocks of Goods ever offered in this State,—all of which being bought at the late sales at the North, will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

October 1, 1839. 65tf

GUNS.

JUST received, on consignment, 5 cases, consisting of single and double barrel GUNS, which are offered at low prices.

A. KIMBALL.

January 6, 1840. 79-tf.

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
Patent Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c.

The Stock is very heavy. Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves.

☞ SOUTH CAROLINA MONEY will be taken at par, if paid when the Goods are bought.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

October 26, 1839. 69tf

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.,

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for Cash, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

November 5, 1839. 70tf

WINES.

OLD MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Malaga, Claret and white Wine, by the quarter cask or gallon; Claret and Muscat in bottles; Dart Brand Champaign in quart and pint bottles; Lime Juice and Lemon Sirup; London Porter in quart or pint bottles; Cognine Brandy, Holland Gin and West India Rum. Also, a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Including Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Molasses. Also, Spts. Turpentine, Sweet and Castor Oil, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars, Soap, Starch, Nuts, Raisins, West India Preserves, Glass, Cotton Yarn, Indigo, Spice, &c. &c. For sale by

M. V. JONES.

November 12, 1839. 71tf

THOMAS C. BLAKE

HAS received, and is now opening at the South-west corner of Market Square, his FALL and WINTER SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

Hardware & Cutlery,
Groceries, Crockery Ware, Drugs and Hollow Ware, Shoes, Hats, Black Smith's & Carpenter's Tools.

All of which he is desirous to sell as low, and upon as accommodating terms as are usually given in this market, by the piece or retail.

His Stock consists in part of

Superfine, and fine black, blue, and London brown Cloths, blue and black Cassimeres, coarse and fine Over Coat Cloths; blue, black, brown and mixt Sattinetts, Winter and Summer Vestings, brown, green and maroon French Merino, Circassians, figured and plain, light colored Chally's, Bombazine, Muslin de-Lane, black, blue-black, and light colored, plain and figured Silks, English, French and American Calicoes, Cambrics, plain and plaid, Mull, Jaconet, Book and Swiss Muslin, Taghoni, Merino, Fancy Silk, Worsted Shawls, black Merino Scarfs, Marseilles, and Corded Skirts, Silk and Cotton Velvet, Super Velvet, Belt and Bonnet Ribbons, Marseilles Quilts, Cotton Umbrellas, 10 1-4 Irish Sheeting, do. Linnen, Table and Towell Diaper, Linen Drills, Muslin inserting, French Worked Collars, Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Painted Lawn, Bandanna and Pongee Handkerchiefs, Italian Cravats, White Satin, Hat Crape Ladies Kid and Picnic Gloves, Gentlemen's Buck and Worsted do. Silk, Lambs-wool and Cotton Hosiery, Whitney and Stripe Blankets, fine White & Scarlet Flannels, Twilled do. brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, (assorted) brown and bleached Drills, Powder, Lead, and Shot, Sole and Upper Leather, Cast Steel Axes, (assorted) English and Swede Iron, Round, Square and Hoop American and English Blister, German, and Cast Steel, Hoes, Halter and Trace Chains, Spades, Shovels, and a great variety of other articles.

Having determined to sell LOW, the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

November 19, 1839. 73-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather.

Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season, a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Queen's Ware, (a new article,) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Winter Strained Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners' Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

I keep constantly on hand for sale, that incomparable Medicine, "MATCHLESS SANATIVE," which has performed many astonishing cures in consumption and other diseases of the lungs. Also, I have a quantity of select BADEN CORN for sale, raised from seed direct from the original grower, *Isaac N. Baden* of Maryland. This Corn will yield fully one-third more off of the ground than any other Corn, and of excellent quality. Price, $1 50 per bushel.

ROSE. WOODY, P. M.

Madlock, Chatham Co. N. C., Nov. 20, 1839.

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Calf Skin, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*f*

THE SUBSCRIBER has a new store, opposite the La Fayette Hotel, containing GOODS which will be sold on moderate terms for Cash or good Paper.

109 BAGS Rio and Cuba COFFEE.
16 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
2 Boxes Havanna Brown do.
300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 Bags Almonds and Brazil Nuts,
50 Boxes and ½ hhds. Sugar and Soda Biscuit and Crackers.
100 Boxes and qr. Boxes Raisins.
10 Baskets Champagne Wine.
4 Do. Salad Oil.
20 Qr. Casks Sweet Malaga and other Wines.
20 Cases Hats and Shoes.
12 Crates and Casks Crockery, (some very fine.)
75 Kegs Nails.
20 Hhds. Copperas.
24 Qr. Boxes Spanish Cigars.
50 Boxes Bar Soap.
25 Cases Claret Wine.
10 Doz. Windsor Chairs.

Shoe Blacking, London Porter, Cotton Cards, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Carolina Hoes, Candy, Preserved Ginger, Havanna Sweetmeats, Seal Skin Caps, Table Salt, Pickles, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Cases Domestics, Prints, and other Dry Goods, direct from the manufactories.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

October 28.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS Liverpool Ground SALT
15 tons Bar Iron, assorted, Swedes and English,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
25 bags old Java do.
5 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 ditto Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
160 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (part pure.)
20 kegs Black Lead, ground in Oil,
A general assortment of Paints and Paint Brushes,
3 boxes Pine Apple Cheese,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Baling Rope,
1 bale Bagging and Seine Twine,
5 coils Hemp Cordage, 2 to 4 inches,
1 roll Sheet Lead, 500 lbs.,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry and Malaga,
6 boxes 2 dozen each, fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
3 casks London Porter,
10 bbls. Plaister of Paris for plastering,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
1 barrel Putty, in Bladders,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d. to 40d.
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
5 dozen common and fancy Sitting Chairs,
2 tons Castings,—Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire-dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting,
6 Wilton Hearth Rugs

And a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery.

JNO. HUSKE & SON,
Green Street.

November 20, 1839. 73tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, by Steamers Cotton Plant and Henrietta, my entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:

700 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
200 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
20 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugars,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump do,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 Nova Scotia Grind Stones,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 do. Upper ditto,

Blacksmith's Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers, &c., together with every other article which constitutes a *well assorted* Stock of Goods for the approaching Season,—all of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers only.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Nov. 2, 1839. 70tf

P. S.—Country Merchants will find my Stock worthy their examination. C. J. O.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL

Nov. 5, 1839. 70-tf.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by

WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-tf

NEW

Auction and Commission Store,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

Refer to
Messrs. Barry & Bryant. } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris. }
" E. L. & W. Winslow. } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarborough & Ray. }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Allibone & Trenholt, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq. *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Piano Forte.

A NEW and elegant crotched Mahogany round cornered PIANO FORTE, finished with the French grand action, double pedals, metallic plate, of very superior tone and finish, and of warranted workmanship, with a stool. The choice of two, the same in all respects, can be had. They were selected by good judges this Fall in New York, and from celebrated Manufacturers, and will be sold low. Also, a second-hand English made Piano and Stool, for sale very low. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

November 19, 1839. 73-3m

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt and ragged clothes.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and boweis, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

Wadesborough Academy.

SCHOOL will be opened in the above Institution on Wednesday the 15th inst., by the Rev. ALEXANDER B. SMITH, assisted by Wiley Smith. The course of instruction will be preparatory to College, unless otherwise desired. The situation is healthy, and Boarding can be had in the most respectable private families on reasonable terms.

Wadesborough, January 6, 1840. 80-4w

Notice.

ALL persons who have Guns or Pistols or Locks, or any thing in the line of business, repaired at E. A. Harper's Gunsmith Shop in Fayetteville, N. C., will call at Mr. James Martine's Tin Shop, on Hay Street, for them.

January 1, 1840. 78-1m

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY:

PUPILS are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.

The Academic year commenced on the 11th of October, and closes on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department of 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,		" "
Music on Guitar,		" "
Use of Piano,		" "
Incidentals	50 cents.	

November 25, 1839. 75-tf

To Silk Growers.

THE Subscribers on behalf of an association of gentlemen interested in the propagation of the Chinese Mulberry, and in the production of Silk, give notice, that they have procured an approved Reel from the North, for the reeling and making sewing Silk from the Cocoon, and will set the same in operation in this place early in the ensuing Summer. The business is commenced for our own accommodation, but we intend buying such Cocoons as may be brought to us, or else reeling them upon shares.

E. J. HALE,
JAMES BAKER,
I. WETMORE,
Executive Committee.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1839. 77tf

Morus Multicaulis.

3000 Morus Multicaulis Trees are offered to the public, at fifty cents per tree, warranted genuine, and in a good state of preservation. They are finely branched, from 2 to 6 feet high, and were grown on a poor, sandy soil, consequently well matured. Send your orders soon, as the proper season for planting commences about the 1st February. Address at Fayetteville, N. C.

JONATHAN EVANS, Jr.

Dec. 21, 1839. 77-tf

Cocoons wanted.

THE Subscriber has about two thousand very fine MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES yet for sale, from 5 to 8 feet high, one-half of which he is willing to sell payable in Cocoons, to be delivered next Summer; the other half cash.

Persons wishing to make contracts will please make their applications soon, as the Season for planting, according to his experience, begins early in February. Silk Worm Eggs from a very healthy stock of Worms, can also be had.

I. WETMORE.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1839. 73tf

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic,—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes are constantly be found for sale at the FEMALE SEMINARY. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class and workmanship, in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufactory of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest New York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at New York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufactories in this country, are warranted by the makers.

The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past, through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent imposition of inferior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the venders, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, besides all the risk of damages in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here approved and in good order. Inquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 74-tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal encouragement they have received, and now inform them that they have on hand a large assortment of work. Having in their employment a number of first rate workmen at the different branches, they intend keeping constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

Carriages, Barouches and Buggies,

Large and small. Also, BUGGY GIGS and SULKIES, (on a new plan,) warranted to ride very easy and run light. Also, a number of WAGONS on Elliptic springs and chains, large and small.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine their work, as they are disposed to sell at reduced prices; they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low, as it can be had from any regular Northern establishment.

All work made and sold by us is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

December 2 1839. 82-tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa*, Cholera and Colic, also perforins a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I have it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than two months at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, moderate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA 20 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1. 1839. 26-*cow*1Y

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine, just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, price $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

TURNER & HUGHES'
N. C. ALMANAC, FOR 1840,
For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

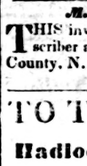
THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C.

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC,

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be labouring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive storm which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they precisely suit the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of those pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a substitute or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Inactivity!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. M. CHAELMcGARY.

June 7, 1839. 52-1Y

PETER'S'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

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